Volume 168 No. 12

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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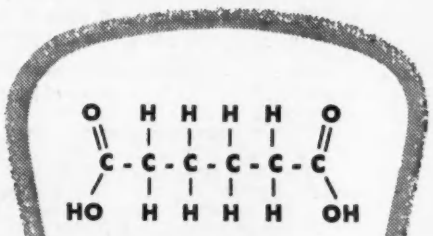

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 168 No. 12 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — September 19, 1955

Chemical Management Pay Found Leveling Off

A leveling off of top executive salaries in the chemical, drug and cosmetic industry during 1954 reflects a trend present throughout the nation's industry, according to a statistical survey made by Arch Patton for the September-October *Harvard Business Review*.

Contrary to industries cited in the survey, however, chemicals, drugs and cosmetics showed a profit in their annual sales figures. With most industries, Mr. Patton was able to draw parallels between leveling off of salaries and declining sales and profit figures.

Figures for the metal mining industry, for example, showed that approximately half the companies in the industry paid their chief executives the same in 1954 as they had in 1953. Sales and profit figures for the industry last year showed that half the companies experienced no increase over the previous year.

In the petroleum industry, two-thirds of the oil companies failed to increase the salaries of their presidents. This included 11 percent that decreased the salary of their executive officer. Half the companies reported lower sales figures and two-thirds indicated that profits were off.

In the textile industry, the most seriously struck by the sales decline with three out of four companies reporting lower sales and profits, four out of ten company presidents suffered salary reductions.

Of the 618 companies reported on in Mr. Patton's survey, embracing a field of sixteen diverse industries, 45 percent showed a drop in profits. Out of this group, 35 percent of the executive officers received the same salary as they had in 1953, while 25 percent received less.

Army Plans To Settle Claims Following Texas City Disaster

Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker has announced the designation of the chief, claims division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, at Fort Holabird, Md., to investigate and settle claims against the United States under authority of legislation enacted for the settlement of claims arising from the Texas City, Tex., disaster in April, 1947.

Col. Alfred C. Bowman, present chief of the claims division, and his staff will be responsible for settlement of the claims resulting from death, personal injuries and property losses which were the aftermath of the explosions and fires. Although the supreme court had absolved the government of legal liability for the disaster, thus culminating years of litigation on August 12, congress enacted public law 378 announcing that it recognized and assumed compassionate responsibility for the losses sustained, within the limits prescribed by that law.

Secretary Brucker instructed the Judge Advocate General to proceed with preparation of rules of procedure which will be published on or about October 11, 1955. The law requires all claims to be submitted in writing before February 9, to the chief, claims division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Fort Holabird, Baltimore 19, Md.

Military-Industry Parleys Readied by Defense Dep't

A series of Department of Defense sponsored meetings bringing together military planning officers and industrial executives to discuss industrial mobilization planning has been announced. The first meetings will be held in San Francisco on October 5 and 6, and in Los Angeles on October 10 and 11.

Top technical industrial mobilization officials will monitor the meetings. Formal briefings as well as question-and-answer periods and informal discussions will be conducted by the commanding officers of appropriate field commands and their staffs and representatives of other government agencies. The subject matter to be discussed will include the policies in industrial mobilization planning, the stockpiling program, lay-aways for industrial equipment, industrial preparedness measures, and maintenance of the industrial mobilization base. Emphasis also will be placed on conservation of critical materials and the necessity for accurate lead-time schedules for realistic planning.

Copper Is Again Diverted To Private Industry's Use

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week authorized postponement of deliveries of about 11,000 tons of copper scheduled for the fourth quarter for the national stockpile and for the defense production act reserve. The action continued a policy instituted earlier in the year of aiding industrial users experiencing a shortage of the metal.

In a letter to the General Services Administration, ODM director Arthur Flemming authorized copper suppliers under contract to make fourth quarter deliveries to the national stockpile to divert this copper to industry at the market place. The copper scheduled for delivery to the DPA reserve will be sold to industry by GSA, also at the market price.

Manganese Study Planned By Gov't, Private Concern

Study of a newly-developed process to treat low-grade manganese ores will be undertaken on a pilot plant basis under terms of a contract announced between General Services Administration and Ores Beneficiation, Inc., Joplin, Mo.

The contract calls for erection by the company of a pilot plant at Joplin and the running of full tests within the next fifteen months. Employing a process developed by the Bruce Williams Laboratories, the new company will design a pilot plant to handle 300 pounds per hour of slags and low grade ores originating from Aroostook County, Me., the Cuyana Range in Minnesota, and from ores found in Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. A. J. Walsh, Commissioner of Emergency Procurement Service, said the sustained need for manganese and the possibility of its economic extraction from vast continental deposits make the research contract necessary in the interests of national security.

Maximum costs which may be incurred by the company during the fifteen-month period, and which will be underwritten by the government, are $202,100. The company will turn over to the government all technical test data as well as schematic plans for the later building of a 500-ton-per-day plant if the process is successful. Should the company license its process to other operators, the government will receive 5 percent of the profits obtained as repayment for its investment in the pilot plant venture.

US Continuing to Reroute Stockpile-Bound Aluminum

The program of the Office of Defense Mobilization of diverting a major share of the aluminum due for the national stockpile to commercial uses to meet the shortage among aluminum consumers is being continued through the fourth quarter, the agency announced last week.

At the same time, the General Services Administration announced the signing of a contract with the Harvey Machine Company of Torrance, Calif., for the building of a primary aluminum plant at the Dalles, Ore., with a capacity of 108,000,000 pounds annually.

The aluminum deliveries diversion program for the fourth quarter, ODM director Arthur Flemming said, calls for delivery of only 25,000 tons of a total of 100,000 tons destined for the national stockpile. The remaining 75,000 tons is being made available for industrial use. Previously, 350,000,000 pounds earmarked for the stockpile had been diverted for industrial use.

Of the 25,000 tons to be delivered to the government, 14,000 tons is to be delivered to the national stockpile and 11,000 tons is to be made available to the United Kingdom towards repayment of 65,000 tons of Canadian aluminum diverted to the United States in 1952 and 1953 which was under contract to Britain. During the third quarter, the United States made available 9,000 tons to the U. K.

In announcing the contract for a big primary aluminum plant in the Pacific Northwest, GSA administrator Edmund F. Mansure said plans call for the company to begin promptly with the construction

—*Continued on page 42*

Drug Marketing Regulations Seen in Need of Modification

Revised regulations for the marketing of new drugs under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, which are proposed to be put into effect by the Food and Drug Administration, may have to be modified before they receive industry approval, it was indicated last week. The regulations were issued September 8 (OPD, 9/12/55).

Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, said that a hurried examination of the regulations shows that they have the salutary purpose of improving procedures for approving new drug applications, but in some respects the changes to be made appear to offset the benefits by adding greatly to the burden of the industry.

He cited a requirement that applicants must submit a case history of every patient subject to the clinical testing of a new drug. He said that such procedures

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Titanium Sponge Help Halted by Government

The government last week suspended the program of aiding the expansion of titanium sponge capacity because probable production is running far ahead of prospective demand. The program originally called for a capacity of 35,000 tons annually. Contracts have been made for a capacity of only 22,500 tons, however.

Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, announced suspension of the program in line with recommendations made by Harold S. Vance of the Studebaker-Packard Corporation who made a special study of the government's titanium program for the director.

After consulting with the Defense Mobilization Board, the National Academy of Sciences, and the ODM titanium advisory committee, Mr. Flemming also accepted three additional Defense Mobilization Board recommendations which were in harmony with the Vance report. They were:—

Three Accepted Recommendations

- The General Services Administration should include Brinnell hardness specifications which will achieve higher quality and greater uniformity of titanium sponge in the event of future purchase contracts.
- The General Services Administration should, so far as is practicable, hold purchases of sponge to a minimum consistent with the continuing development of a better product and with the maintenance of production facilities.
- The Department of Defense should make every effort to expand the use of titanium in military equipment on a production basis despite its present high cost. This will permit rapid advances in fabrication technology and lead to reduced costs.

In announcing the suspension, Mr. Flemming said that sponge production at present is considerably ahead of the indicated rate of military utilization of the metal. He said that sponge capacity under government contract now appears to provide for projected military use until 1957 but that the program will be under continuous study so that appropriate and timely action may be taken in the future if the situation changes.

Mr. Flemming said the sponge production program sponsored by the government has been so successful that the metal now is in sufficient supply to take care of current military and commercial demand.

On the other hand, he said that melting and fabricating problems appear to have

—*Continued on page 53*

FPC Says Gas Jurisdiction Extends Back to Well-Head

In two decisions last week, the Federal Power Commission held that its jurisdiction over sales of natural gas made by independent producers extends back to the well-head. The commission based its rulings on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last year in the Phillips Petroleum Company case.

The actions of the commission affirmed a decision by one of its presiding examiners and reversed a ruling of another who had dismissed a series of independent producer applications for approval of rate charges for want of jurisdiction.

With one member dissenting, the majority of the commission held that the natural gas act applies to all sales of natural gas, whether to an interstate pipeline company or not, and whether occurring before, during, or after production or gathering has been completed, because some or all of the gas ultimately is transported in interstate commerce or sold in interstate commerce for resale by an interstate pipeline company.

Commerce Official Sworn

Harold C. McClellan, president of the Old Colony Paint & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, last week was sworn in as assistant Secretary of Commerce for international affairs. Mr. McClellan, who succeeds Samuel W. Anderson, as assistant secretary will supervise and coordinate policies and activities of the department relating to the promotion of private investment abroad; foreign trade, transportation and travel; participation in international trade fairs, and administration of export control.

Oil Concerns Warned Gov't Action Imminent Unless They Cut Imports

The major oil importing companies last week were given one more chance to cut back their imports of crude and residual oils into the United States voluntarily or the government would take action to curb the inflow under the provisions of the trade agreements extension act of 1955.

In a letter to eighteen companies engaged in the importation of oil into the United States, Arthur Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, gave the companies until September 21 to come up with a plan for slowing down imports through voluntary action.

Under provisions of the trade agreements extension act, the President was given authority by congress to restrict imports of any product important to national defense by such means as he deems best in the interest of the country. In the case of petroleum, it has been argued that imports should be placed under a quota arrangement.

No Hint of Recommended Curb

Mr. Flemming's letter to the importing companies, however, gave no hint of the type of import curb he might recommend to the President, but stated simply that "it appears inescapable that in the absence of individual voluntary action by the importing companies, over and above that already taken, the government will have to take action as provided for in the trade agreements extension act of 1955."

The director reached this conclusion as a result of responses to inquiries he made of the companies last August 5 respecting their oil imports in the first seven months of the year in comparison with those of the same period last year and their planned import policy for the remainder of this year and the first half of next year.

Presidential Unit Urged Cutback

The Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy early this year had recommended that importers of crude and residual oils preserve the respective proportions that those imports bore to the production of domestic crude oil in 1954. The committee urged that this be done voluntarily by the companies, but in the absence of voluntary action, the government should take steps to enforce the formula.

Mr. Flemming stated in his letter that "it appears that while domestic crude production increased slightly over 5 percent in the first seven months of 1955 over the level of production of 1954, the imports of crude oil increased nearly 15 percent and the imports of residual oil increased

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Export Ass'ns Under FTC's Close Scrutiny

The Federal Trade Commission is making a special investigation of the activities of export associations formed under the Webb-Pomerene law with a view to "spotlighting antitrust violations," a senate subcommittee studying antitrust matters was told last week by the commission's general counsel, Earl W. Kintner.

He also disclosed that the liaison ties with the Department of Justice have also been tightened "and to the best of our understanding, have eliminated conceptual disagreements between the two agencies which in the past have hobbled effective administration of the act."

Number of Export Associations Today

Currently, there are forty-two export associations registered with the commission representing 436 members. The peak total was fifty-seven associations between 1929 and 1931. Among those now operating and included within the study of the commission are the Carbon Black Export Association, Inc.; Pharmaceutica International; Potash Export Association, and Wood Naval Stores Export Association.

Mr. Kintner said that the investigation now under way is the first review of the lawfulness of the activities of the associations that has been made since enactment of the Webb-Pomerene law in 1918. Under the terms of the act, FTC is charged with supervising the operations of export associations and, concurrently with the Department of Justice, he added, is responsible for eliminating abusive association conduct.

The Webb-Pomerene law was devised to aid American producers meet "aggressive competition from powerful foreign combinations." It permits cooperative activity among American exporters within certain closely circumscribed bounds for the purpose of promoting American foreign trade. Mr. Kintner noted that the law is contrary "to the main thrust of the antitrust laws," but the FTC neither promotes nor does it "derogate its importance." The act is a matter of legislative policy outside the function of FTC, he added.

Repeal of Webb-Pomerene Act Urged

Outright repeal of the law, however, was recommended by Sigmund Timberg, formerly with the antitrust division of the justice department and now a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C. He charged that the law is a clear negation of the Sherman act philosophy and represents a principle of retaliation of attempting to fight foreign evils with domestic evils.

He also supported an international antitrust agreement drawn up by a United Nations committee, but shelved last May when the United States withdrew its support for the agreement. Mr. Timberg was secretary of a ten-nation group that drew up the agreement which intended to curb restrictive practices of foreign business.

David C. Murchison, former legal adviser and assistant to ex-FTC head Ed-

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Heyden Vice-Presidencies To Minich, O'Neil of Nuodex

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the election of Arthur Minich as vice-president and Thomas M. O'Neil as vice-president in charge of sales and marketing. Mr. Minich is president of Nuodex Products Company, a Heyden subsidiary, and Mr. O'Neil is vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for the subsidiary. Both will retain their positions with Nuodex.

Mr. Minich joined Nuodex in 1932 as vice-president. He was elected vice-president in charge of research in 1943, executive vice-president in 1951 and president in 1955. Previous to joining the company, Mr. Minich was associated with Ault & Wiborg Company, and Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich.

Before joining Nuodex, Mr. O'Neil was manager of the chemical division, product development division and market research division of Masonite Corporation for six years. From 1942 to 1948 he was associated with Heyden in various capacities. From 1939 to 1942 he was department supervisor for American Cyanamid Company.

Spencer Names a Manager

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed Kenneth A. Keith manager of agricultural chemicals market research. Mr. Keith has been with Spencer eight years, the last four as Wisconsin sales representative. Earlier, he served as assistant to the agricultural chemicals sales manager and as market analyst.

Aluminum Sulfate Facility Planned by Nichols Chemical

Plans to start immediate construction of a plant for manufacture of liquid aluminum sulfate in the Niagara peninsula area were revealed last week by the Nichols Chemical Company, Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

The company announced that the plant, which will be located near Thorold, Ontario, is expected to be in operation early in 1956. It will be the first in Canada to produce liquid "alum" and its output will go primarily to pulp and paper mills in the area for which the chemical is a principal process material.

According to a Nichols Chemical spokesman, there have been no "alum" facilities in this major paper center and the need for a local source of supply has been growing. Nichols Chemical has been one of the dominion's primary producers of industrial chemicals, including sulfuric acid and aluminum sulfate, for over fifty years. It pioneered "alum" manufacture in Canada, and is now making the product at Valleyfield, Quebec. Other Nichols plants are located at Sulphide, Ont., and Barnet, B. C.

'Dynel' Expansion Program Given Go-Ahead at Carbide

A "Dynel" expansion program has been adopted by the textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, it was reported last week. The new addition will be made to the existing "Dynel" plant at South Charleston, W. Va., and will increase the capacity by about 35 percent. It is expected that the increased production will commence about February, 1956.

Eastman Reports Plasticizer For Nitrocellulose Formulas

A new plasticizer which is said to improve nitrocellulose formulations, such as those used to coat wood, paper, metals and cloth, has been developed by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. Comparable to dibutyl phthalate in many respects, the new plasticizer is reportedly superior to the older compound in several properties of major importance to potential users.

To be known as "Plasticizer 84," the product provides nitrocellulose lacquers with greater permanence, better heat sealability and outstanding cold check resistance, according to Eastman.

Inland Chemicals Starts Up Its New Sulfuric Acid Unit

Inland Chemicals Canada, Ltd., has started up its 100-ton-per-day sulfuric acid plant at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The $1,000,000 facility, erected by Lummus Company Canada, Ltd., Montreal, is located on property adjacent to the nickel ore processing plant of Sheritt-Gordon Mines, Ltd. It will use as feed stock pure sulfur produced at the Jumping Pond, Alberta, natural gas treating plant of Shell Company Canada, Ltd. The finished product will be marketed to Sheritt-Gordon and other industrial consumers in western Canada.

Chipman Vice-Pres. Resigns

Byron P. Webster has resigned as vice-president of Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., for reasons of ill health. Mr. Webster has been with the company thirty-four years. He will continue to act as a consultant.

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Price Index Moves Upward

The overall OPD price index last week advanced 0.14 point to stand at 106.53.

Spot prices of monoethylamine were advanced in the industrial organic chemicals section. Contract schedules were due to rise October 1. None of the other related or similar amines was reported to be changing. Price announcements in some chlorinated solvents indicated changes for October 1. In a few markets, the elimination of separate distribution and consumer schedules will take place. Fourth quarter prices for carbon tetrachloride will be up ½ cent generally, as will trichloroethylene. In methylene chloride, the revision incorporates the discontinuance of the paint remover grade.

Regular consumers of technical grade methylene chloride will get a reduction of 1¼ cents in tankcars from current levels. Methyl chloroform adjustments also involve removal of consumer-distributor differentials and result in fractional changes in both directions.

Calcined alumina and aluminum hydrate were increased due to recently incurred higher labor costs, the heavy chemicals report stated. Antimony trichloride was higher owing to advances in antimony metal. Anhydrous ferric chloride moved higher, and copper chloride was also up. Chlorine in cylinders advanced on spot. Tankcar and unit-car shipments were slated for increases effective October 1.

Crude coconut remained steady and copra also was firmer and slightly higher in the oils, fats and waxes section. Palm kernel oil was up fractionally in accord with the steadiness in coconut. Demand for tallow and greases was affected by the east coast dock strike, but the market held at former levels. Domestic buyers absorbed moderate lots for prompt delivery. Export inquiry was fair, but actual sales were limited.

Oilmeals were firmer. Linseed meal was higher, advancing $2 per ton. Soybean and cottonseed meals were also up $2 per ton.

Citronellol and geraniol firmed, while the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings report also listed gains for Java-type citronella oil, poppy seed, Spanish thyme, clove and caraway seed. Lowered were peppermint oil, pimento, dillseed, and Moroccan coriander seed.

The textile and leather chemicals market noted advances for powdered and flaked egg albumin. There were no changes in the petroleum derivatives market. Among agricultural chemicals, dried blood went up while ammonium nitrate was lowered. Choline chloride and choline dihydrogen citrate reductions formed the only changes in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group.

Prices Advanced

Alumina, calcined, 0.4c. per lb. (37).
Aluminum hydrate, 0.1c. per lb. (37).
p-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb. (46).
Antimony trichloride, 2½c. per lb. (37).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (49).
Caraway seed, 1c. per lb. (59).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (59).
Chlorine, liq., cyls, ¾c. per lb. (37).
Citronellol, 25c. per lb. (59).
Clove, 1c. per lb. (59).
Copper chloride, cryst., 1¼c. per lb. (37).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (68).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (68).
Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb. (43).
  powd., 6c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, 1½c. per lb. (59).
  Roumanian, 2½c. per lb (59).
Ferric chloride, anhyd., 25c. per 100 lbs. (37).
Garaniol, 50c. per lb. (59).
Ginger, Jamaican, 1c. per lb. (59).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (68).
Mercury, $17 per flask (37).
Monoethylamine, 2c. per lb. (44).
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 20c. per lb. (59).
  Cottonseed, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (68).
  Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68).
  Palm kernel, ½c. per lb. (68).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (68).
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1½c. per lb. (59).
  Polish, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (37).
Sesame seed, Salvadorian, nat., ½c. per lb. (59).
  Polish, 1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb. (37).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (68).
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb. (37).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (37).
  hydrous, cryst., ¾c. per lb.
  Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (68).
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb. (59).
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (37).

Prices Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, Western, $2.05 per ton (49).
Choline chloride, 25c. per lb. (51).
  Dihydrogen citrate, 25c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (68).
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 1½c. per lb. (59).
Dill seed, ½c. per lb. (59).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (68).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68).
  refd., ¼c. per lb.
  Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (68).
  Peppermint, 25c. per lb. (59).
  Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68).
  refd., ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 1c. per lb. (59).
  Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 2c. per lb. (37).
Vinyltoluene, 1c. per lb. (46).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 16, 1955	Sept. 9, 1955	Sept. 17, 1954
106.53	106.39	105.66

Peppermint Oil Outlook Increased by 5 Percent

The final forecast of peppermint oil production is 1,769,000 pounds, an increase of 5 percent over the August 1 estimate, as a result of improved yields in all five producing states, the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture stated last week.

In the midwest, weather during August was favorable for mint harvest, it was stated. In Michigan, the amount of foliage per acre had been reduced by freezing temperatures in May, but the yield of oil per ton of foliage is good.

In Oregon, weather for harvest was generally ideal, with distillation about 80 percent complete as of September 1. Harvest is complete in western Washington, with yields averaging somewhat above last year. Dry weather had held rust in check. Fields made good growth during August in the Yakima Valley but still showed the effects of adverse early season weather. Distillation was expected to be general after Labor Day.

Spearmint Oil Forecast Unchanged

The final forecast of production of spearmint oil remained at 603,000 pounds, virtually the same as that estimated in August. Increased yields in Indiana were almost enough to offset an indicated decline in yield in Washington. Yields are low in Michigan this year due to May freeze damage which thinned stands, and weakened surviving plants. Distilling of first cuttings has been nearly completed in Washington where yields are turning out below earlier expectations. Second cuttings to be made about October 1 will be less than anticipated earlier due to the lateness of the season.

Production of the two mint oils by states in pounds this year compared with 1954 is as follows:—

	Indicated 1955	1954
Peppermint:		
Indiana	315,000	278,000
Michigan	118,000	128,000
Wisconsin	116,000	70,000
Oregon	650,000	504,000
Washington	570,000	*489,000
Total	1,769,000	*1,469,000
Spearmint:		
Indiana	231,000	476,000
Michigan	185,000	261,000
Washington	187,000	210,000
Total	603,000	947,000

*Revised.

Nat'l Lead Forms Affiliate To Deal in Rutile, Ilmenite

National Lead Company, New York, has announced the formation of a new Australian subsidiary, Mineral Deposits Pty., Ltd. This is an expansion of National Lead's operations in that country. The new corporation has acquired the mine, plant and mineral leases of Mineral Deposits Syndicate, and will be owned 80 percent by National Lead and 20 percent by the former Australian owners.

Mineral Deposits Pty. will mine, concentrate, and export substantial quantities of rutile and ilmenite, raw materials for the production of titanium metal, titanium oxide pigments and welding rod coatings. Other minerals produced will be zircon and monazite. The mine and plant are located in Southport, New South Wales.

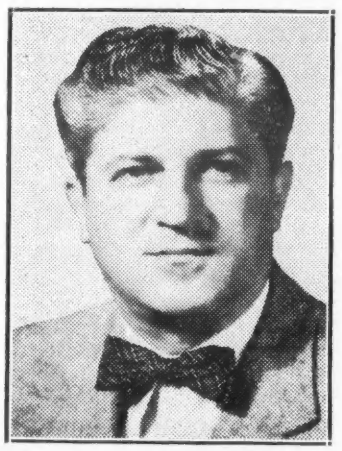
National Lead Company has since 1934 produced and marketed these minerals through its Australian subsidiary, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company, Pty., Ltd., and predecessors, which has its mine and plant at Cudgen, New South Wales. The acquisition of the new unit will substantially increase National Lead Company's present output and its mineral reserves. Officers of the new unit are:—Managing director, Melville Watson; secretary, Morton Cohen, and resident director, Gideon Boericke.

Texas Eastman Production Of Octyl Alcohol Due Soon

Texas Eastman Company, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, Longview, Tex., has announced that its new octyl alcohol plant has now begun shake-down operations and expects it to be producing tank-car quantities by October 1.

Eastman has decided to market the new alcohol under the name 2-ethylisohexanol because of the high concentration of this particular isomer in the product. (During the development stage it had tentatively been called iso-octyl alcohol.) 2-Ethylisohexanol will be priced at 21 cents per pound in tankcars with the usual markup for smaller quantities. As in the past, Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., will market the new Eastman octyl alcohol.

FMC Development Manager



Henry S. Winnicki, formerly European representative of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's chemical divisions at Geneva, Switzerland, has been named manager of the newly-created central development department. Dr. Charles P. Roberts succeeds Mr. Winnicki as European representative at Geneva. The new department will assist FMC's management in planning for the continued development of its chemical activities.

Ammonia Plant Projected By New Firm at Savannah

Announcement of plans for the construction of a $14,000,000 petrochemical plant at Savannah, Ga., by Southern Nitrogen Company for production of 250 tons per day of ammonia which it will convert into nitrogen solutions for fertilizer use, and prilled ammonium nitrate, was made last week by John R. Riley, president of the company. Construction of the plant will be started in the fall and it is expected to be in operation before the end of 1956.

Mr. Riley, in his statement, pointed out that the project will be the first synthetic nitrogen plant to be located in the large nitrogen consuming area comprising the south Atlantic states. He expressed the belief that establishment of the Savannah plant would encourage increased use of nitrogen in southeastern crop production and thereby make possible a substantial

—*Continued on page 57*

Strong Cobb Reshuffled

In a major realignment of its top management, the board of directors of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, last week elected John N. Eustis president to succeed M. M. Ricketts, who has resigned. Mr. Eustis has been serving the company for some time as a consultant in the management field. Michael Lauria, returning from a leave of absence, was advanced to vice-president and director of manufacturing, while Angelo LaFrance, general purchasing agent, was elevated to director of material.

Koppers Elects Dr. Bachman V.P. and Director of Research

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected Dr. Paul W. Bachman vice-president and director of research and development. Fred C. Foy, Koppers president, said that Dr. Bachman will guide and broadly direct the technical research and development functions of the company, with responsibility for development of research policies and objectives. Dr. E. W. Volkmann, who has been manager of

Dr. Paul W. Bachman

Koppers research department since last February, continues in that post.

Mr. Foy said that election of Dr. Bachman to the top Koppers research post is in line with the company's expansion plans and its increased emphasis on development of new products and processes for the future. Under the new organizational set-up providing an overall director of research and development as well as a manager of the research department, Dr. Bachman will be freed of much administrative work and devote the majority of his time to guiding the company into

—*Continued on page 74*

Riboflavin Field Entered By Hiram Walker & Sons

Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill., has announced its entry into the USP riboflavin market. The company is producing riboflavin in the new vitamin building which it put into operation in 1954 in Peoria.

The company has a basic patent in the production of riboflavin by the fermentation of stillage. Part of the ferment is dried and has been sold to feed mixers since 1950 as a vitamin supplement in livestock and poultry rations. Other portions of the ferment are further processed to produce pure riboflavin crystals. The dried riboflavin crystals are finely ground and bulk packaged for use by the food and pharmaceutical trade.

Sales of feed grade riboflavin supplements have been handled directly by Hiram Walker since it entered the market in 1950. Walker's USP riboflavin is being distributed by Desmo Chemical Corporation. Stocks are warehoused in New York, Peoria and San Francisco.

Atom's Role in Research Stressed At Cosmetic Chemists' Conference

Emphasis on the beneficial role of the atom in solving problems of everyday living was stressed at the annual cosmetic seminar of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, held in New York September 15 and 16. The gathering featured discussions on the use of radioactive isotopes in today's research, and also included sessions on the mechanism of antiperspirant and deodorant activity and the expanding use of aerosols in the cosmetic industry.

"Principles and Technics of Radioisotope Applications," was presented by J. R. Carlin of Tracerlab, Inc. The paper noted that the ability to detect, locate and measure a very minute quantity of a radioisotope permits tracing any given substance which can be properly tagged with radioactivity through a series of chemical or physical processes.

Applications of Radioisotope Testing

Such processes as mixing, wear, diffusion and detergency, which are of special interest to the cosmetic chemist, have been particularly fertile areas of application of this new tool, it was stated. For example, it is possible to employ these technics to measure with precision and sensitivity the "kissproofness" of lipsticks, the comparative effectiveness of various cleansing products, and the absorption by hair and skin of cosmetic materials, Mr. Carlin reported.

Speaking of "The Use of Radiotracers to Study Absorption By Hair," Howard J. White, jr., associate director of research for the Textile Research Institute, noted that absorption processes in human hair and animal wool are of considerable importance in the cosmetic and textile industries. Absorption from aqueous solutions is fundamental to dyeing, waving, bleaching and fabric finishing.

Partitioning of Salts

Results were presented in the paper on the partitioning of several simple salts between human hair and an aqueous solution. Both kinetic and equilibrium results were given and in some cases results were given for experiments in which both the cation and anion of the salt were followed independently. The properties were designed, Mr. White stated, to show the influence of the polymeric network of the hair on the properties of the absorbed salts.

Frederick D. Malkinson of the department of medicine of the University of

—*Continued on page 66*

Chemical Industry Told Public Relations Faults

The chemical industry was handed a number of cold, hard facts about its public relations last week.

Speaking at the monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Edmund L. Van Deusen, associate editor of *Fortune* Magazine, faulted the chemical industry for its reluctance to become involved in the Salk polio vaccine controversy.

While he conceded that nothing could probably have been done about the vaccine itself, Mr. Van Deusen felt that a public relations effort by chemical producers at the right time "would have calmed the emotional whirlwind before it got started."

Restrictive Rules Seen Price

The price for the industry's "failure in public relations this year" will be paid, he contended, by "every company that has trouble with restrictive, hampering government regulations in the next few years."

Many small firms in the industry, he went on, take one look at the public relations activity of the chemical giants, say "that's not for us" and do nothing. "And here," he maintained, "lies the chemical industry's most serious public relations problem."

The do-nothing attitude, Mr. Van Deusen held, "in itself constitutes a public relations program of sorts, and it can't help but cancel out much of the good that should be accruing from the money and effort being expended by the industry as a whole."

The speaker said that more needs to be done in the education field, another area where public relations has a direct impact on the chemical industry's economic welfare. Whether it is aware of it or not, the chemical industry, he declared, "is fighting for its future" in the grade schools and high schools, "in direct competition with such glamorous new engineering sciences as electronics, nucleonics and astronautics."

Public Relations vs. Publicity

Mr. Van Deusen stressed the fact that public relations is not publicity, and that this distinction is often not made by chemical executives. "Publicity," he stated, "is, at most, only one of the tools by which public relations can be conducted." He added that it is quite possible for "an effective publicity program to make an already bad public relations situation even worse."

He called attention to the fact that good public relations is the product of a state of mind and must be cultivated. "That state of mind," he went on, "does not have a chance to develop if the top management of a company figures that public relations are all taken care of by the hiring of a publicity man. There is nothing wrong with hiring a publicity man, but such a move is a tragedy if it ends management's sense of public relations responsibility."

Pittsburgh Coke Establishes Chemical Procurement Dep't

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has announced the formation of a chemical procurement department to serve the requirements of the company's chemical divisions.

W. K. Menke, vice-president, stated that continued growth of the company's chemical business has created the need for specialized chemical purchasing personnel and technics. J. W. McNeil has been appointed manager of chemical procurement. Mr. McNeil previously served with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and since 1948 had been purchasing agent of the Marietta, Ohio, plant of B. F. Goodrich Company. H. A. Carpenter has been appointed assistant manager of chemical procurement. He joined the company in 1948.

Dow Ethylene Glycol, Oxide Capacity Hike Nearly Ready

A major increase in production capacity of two important industrial chemicals—ethylene glycol and ethylene oxide—is nearing completion at Dow Chemical Company's Texas Division.

The additional capacity will total 60,000,000 pounds per year. The full effect of the capacity increase will soon be realized, according to Dr. M. E. Putnam, Dow's executive vice-president. The added output was timed to satisfy industrial needs for both chemicals, including the late seasonal demand for glycol-type antifreeze.

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Acid Nicotinic Mixture
(99% Acid Nicotinic U.S.P.
– 1% Tricalcium Phosphate U.S.P.)
Acid Nicotinic Amide U.S.P.
Acid Para Amino Benzoic U.S.P.
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopherol Acetate
Betaine Hydrochloride
Biotin
Calcium Ascorbate
Calcium Pantothenate D.R.
Calcium Pantothenate (DL) Racemic Powder
Choline Salts
Inositol
Menadione U.S.P.
DL-Methionine
D-Panthenol
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Riboflavin – 5′ Phosphate, Sodium
Sodium Ascorbate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
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Association Meetings

This Week

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual fall meeting, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 10-12.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 29-30.

Antibiotics Symposium, third annual, Department of Health, Education and Welfare auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-13.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Economic Poison Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-12.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 17-18.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

First International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 19-21.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., November 5-9.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 24.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Henry Hudson hotel, New York, November 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix, Ariz., November 1-4.

MCA Board Member

Harry S. Ferguson, vice-president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been elected to the board of directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Mr. Ferguson, active in MCA affairs for a number of years, served as chairman of the association's public relations advisory committee from 1953 to 1955. He joined Allied Chemical in 1933, was made head of its legal division the following year and became a vice-president of the company in 1951. In 1953 he was elected a member of the firm's executive committee.

Atomic Industrial Forum To Hear Nuclear Authorities

Top figures in the atomic energy field are scheduled to address the third annual meeting of the Atomic Industrial Forum in Washington, D. C., September 27 through 29. Among them are:—Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Robert McKinney, chairman of the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, a citizens' group preparing a report to the joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy; Dr. Walter H. Zinn, director of the Argonne National Laboratory, and Dr. Gunnar Randers, head of the joint atomic energy development program of Norway and the Netherlands.

The three-day session will be held at the Sheraton-Park hotel and will be coupled with the first United States Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry. The theme of the meetings is "Commercial and International Developments in Atomic Energy." Mr. Strauss, Dr. Zinn and Dr. Randers will address sessions on international aspects, arranged in joint sponsorship with the American Nuclear Society, which is holding a symposium on hot laboratories at the Sheraton-Park September 29 and 30.

The forum also will feature panel discussions on a range of topics including:—Planned power reactors, research and test reactors, reactor safety, power reactor studies, special reactor projects, facilities and applications of radioisotopes, AEC responsibilities in commercial developments, marketing atomic products and services, university-industry cooperation, safety codes, training, fuels and source materials,

—*Continued on page 74*

APMA Adds Bayliss to Staff To Gather Drug Trade Data

William A. Bayliss has joined the headquarters staff of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association as assistant to Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, executive vice-president. Mr. Bayliss, who will work under the auspices of APMA's economic services committee, will be responsible for the gathering and compilation of data on the pharmaceutical industry.

Mr. Bayliss previously was associated with Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., for a seven-year period. He started as a representative and then became administrative assistant in the department of clinical research. Prior to joining the association staff, he was a copy writer in the advertising department.

Antibiotic Symposium Nov. 2

The third annual Symposium on Antibiotics, sponsored by division of antibiotics of the Food and Drug Administration, will take place November 2 to 4 in the auditorium of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

Farm Chemists to Release Analytical Data at Conclave

During its annual meeting October 10 through 12 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists will release the eighth edition of its publication, "Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," and will hear almost two hundred papers dealing with the application of science to the practical problems of protecting the health and pocketbooks of consumers and farmers.

The association's publication, a 1,000-page compilation of methods of analysis for agricultural commodities, is revised every five years. The newest volume was edited by William Horwitz of the Food and Drug Administration. Assisting Mr. Horwitz were H. J. Fisher of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, A. H. Robertson of the New York State Food Laboratory, and Helen Reynolds, assistant editor of the association.

Dr. Kolthoff to Speak

Heading the list of speakers at the scientific sessions will be Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, head of the department of analytical chemistry at the University of Minnesota. He will speak at the general session at 2:00 p.m., October 10, on the analytical applications of the rotated platinum electrode, a newly-developed electrometric method of analysis capable of detecting very minute amounts of substances.

At the banquet session on the evening of October 10, George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, will be the featured speaker. Dr. W. F. Reindollar of the Maryland State Board of Health and president of the association, will deliver the presidential address at the general session on the afternoon of October 11.

Dr. A. K. Klein of the Food and Drug Administration will describe methods used to isolate and identify trace amounts of endrin in leafy vegetables which were voluntarily destroyed by the packer before they reached consumer channels. The

—*Continued on page 58*

Progress Needs Competition, Socony Chairman Tells NPA

Price wars due to unfair practices by suppliers or dealers are indefensible, but free and open competition must be preserved if our present economic and political system is to survive, B. Brewster Jennings, chairman of the board of Socony Mobil Oil Company, told the National Petroleum Association last week in Atlantic City, N. J.

"It is just as wrong to plead 'competition' as an excuse for unfair business practices as it is to use 'fair trading' to cover up attempts to stifle competition," Mr. Jennings said. He asserted Socony Mobil does not deliberately initiate price wars of any kind and dislikes them "partly because they cost us a lot of money, but primarily because of their impact on our dealers, through whom most of our products are sold." The big hitch in the vari-

—*Continued on page 75*

Heads Combined Dow Unit

James W. Harris has been named by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to head up a new consolidated unit made up of its fine chemical sales group and its organic chemicals sales section. With Dow since 1932, Mr. Harris has headed organic chemicals sales for the past nine years. Donald B. Black will become product manager of fine chemical sales as a new unit of organic chemicals sales.

Oil Chemists Announce October Meeting Plans

Announcement of the completed program for the twenty-ninth annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 10 through 12 has been made by the program chairman, W. C. Ault of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

A total of fifty-six technical papers will be presented at general, concurrent, or student sessions. Special topics will include detergents, analytical technics, chemical modification, shortenings, nutrition, oxidation and polymerization as well as general research. The following papers are scheduled for presentation on the opening day:—

Papers Slated for First Day

"A Commercial Process for the Manufacture of Sucrose Esters of Fatty Acids," by Lloyd Osipow, Foster Dee Snell, W. C. York, and Arthur Finchler, Foster D. Snell, Inc.; "The Effect of Soil Composition in Evaluation of Dishwashing Detergents," by F. J. Goglow, V. J. Keenan, and B. J. Meehan, Atlantic Refining Company; "Soil Removal by Dishwashing Detergents," by L. O. Leeneris, J. F. Pietz, and J. H. Elliott, Purex Corporation, Ltd.; "Synthetic Detergents from Animal Fats. VI. Polymerizable Esters of a-Sulfonated Fatty Acids," by R. G. Bistline, jr., A. J. Stirton, J. K. Weil, and W. S. Port, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Preliminary Report on a Rapid Method of Evaluating Detergency by Means of an Ultrasonic Transducer," by W. C. White and J. C. Sherrill, Quartermaster Laboratory, Natick, Mass.

Also, "The Advantages of Specialized Training in Fat and Oil Chemistry," by F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois; "Opportunities in Lipid Chemistry," by W. O. Lundberg, Hormel Institute, University of Minnesota; "Chemical Engineering in Fat Technology," by C. E. McMichael, Gridler Company; "Countercurrent Distribution as a Tool for the Study of Glyceride Structure," by H. J. Dutton, J. A. Cannon, and C. R. Scholfield, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Glyceride Syntheses. III. Syntheses Involving 1-Monotrityl Glycerol," by C. G. Youngs, A. J. E. Porck, and B. M. Craig, Prairie Regional Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask., and "The Purification of Ricinolele Acid," by E. M. Meade, University of Toronto.

And, "The Determination of the Position of Double Bonds in Unsaturated Fatty Acids and Esters by Means of Permanganate-Periodate Oxidation," by E. von Rudloff, Prairie Regional Laboratory; "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of Long-Chain Alkyl-benzenes," by R. D. Swisher, Monsanto Chemical Company; "Direct Potentiometric Titration of Oxirane Oxygen by Hydrogen Chloride-Acetic Acid," by A. J. Durbetaki, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; "Solvent Partition in the Separation of Hydroxy Acids," by E. M. Meade and (in part) T. A. Eloranta, R. C. Klingender and Myra Hodkinson, University of Manchester, England, and University of Toronto, Ont.; "Polarographic Investigation of the Kinetics of Epoxidation of Unsaturated

—*Continued on page 64*

Nuclear Prize Is Awarded To Dr. W. F. Libby of AEC

Dr. Willard F. Libby of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, inventor of the screen-wall Geiger counter and the "atomic time clock" method of measuring geological age, has been chosen to receive the $1,000 American Chemical Society award for nuclear applications in chemistry, it was announced last week by Professor Joel H. Hildebrand, president of the society, during its national meeting in Minneapolis, Minn.

Prof. Hildebrand also announced that Dr. Harry G. Drickamer has been selected as the winner of the 1956 Ipatieff prize, which is given every three years. Dr. Drickamer was named for his high pressure research. Eleven other award winners were named by Prof. Hiledbrand. The awards will be presented at the society's next meeting in Dallas, Tex., next spring.

Franklin Institute's Medal To Go to French Inventor

Jacques Yves Pierre Sejournet, managing director of Comptoir Industriel d'Etirage & Profilage de Metaux, Persan, France, is one of the 1955 recipients of the Franklin Institute's John Price Wetherill medal. Formal presentation will be made at the Institute's annual medal day ceremonies on October 19.

In making the announcement, Dr. Henry B. Allen, executive vice-president, said Mr. Sejournet is being recognized "in consideration of his invention of the Ugine-Sejournet Extrusion Process for metals—stressing the ingenious utilization of glass as a lubricant and the effective method of its uses."

Hygiene Parley in November

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation will hold its twentieth annual meeting November 16 and 17 at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCK MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE IS REALLY SMOOOOTH

. . . And because it is so delightfully free from grittiness, Merck Magnesium Trisilicate can improve the palatability and consumer acceptance of your antacid. Like all MERCK FINE CHEMICALS, Magnesium Trisilicate is produced to meet the most rigid standards. Clean, white, and odorless, its good flow characteristics and its ability to assume proper viscosity in suspensions in a relatively short time can mean important production savings. These are a few of the key reasons why it will pay you to specify Merck for Magnesium Trisilicate—typical of the quality of MERCK FINE CHEMICALS such as Bismuth Salts, Iodides, Salicylates, or Sulfonamides.

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Manufacturing Chemists
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 16 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see MP
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone ens. dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 56 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, whites, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.136.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 0468- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb 6.00 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾ - .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾ - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms. ton lots works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l. works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - 79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - 71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2 4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic hgs. works lb 14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
tanks, works lb. 34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. ens Kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. 1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. 1675- 1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. 27 .28
Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb .80 -
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 -
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls. frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
chys lb .19 -
dms. lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., covs lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, glvd E lb 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.33.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb 11¾ - —
c.l., same basis lb. 13¾ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 18¼ - .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb 75 - 95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, USP, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bots., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½ - .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1895- —
w.w., dms lb. .2195- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .90 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic purif (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb 23 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
w. w.	west
W.	warehouse
whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

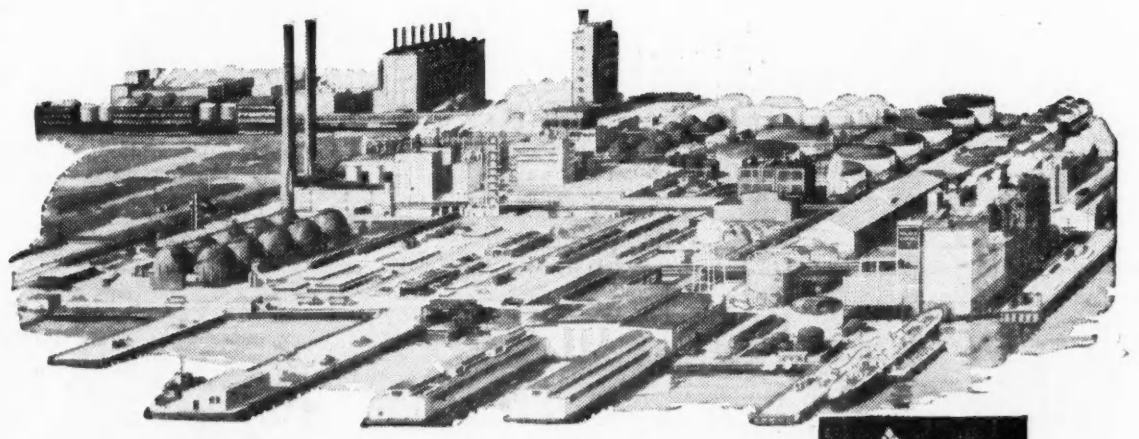
Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

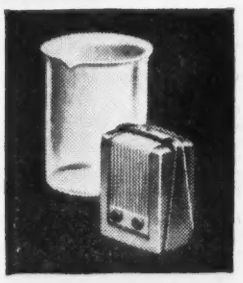
Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 6.65
38° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 —
Oleic, s.d., dms ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks ..... lb. .16 • —
dbl. dist. (white), dms ..... lb. .20½- .22½
tanks ..... lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 • —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms ..... lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 75 • 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 • —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .60 • —
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .34 • .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 • —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls ..... lb. 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 • —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 • —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .48 • —
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .55 • —

Acid, sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 • .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs ..... lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs ..... lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs ..... lb. .17 • .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 • .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21 • —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
tanks, works ..... ton. 18.60 • —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ..... ton. 22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton. 23.50 • —
99-100%, tanks, works .. ton. 23.95 • —
CP, NF, consumers, chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton. 25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ..... ton. 29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ..... ton. 39.50 • —
Tallow, dist., dms ..... lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.81 • 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.71 • 1.76
tech., dms ..... lb. .95 • —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .44 • —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 • —
100-lb. dms ..... lb. .46 • —
small, dms. ..... lb. .48 • .54
imp., bgs ..... lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .77 • —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 • —
125 lbs. to t.l. ..... lb. 1.00 • —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 • 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.50 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works ... lb. 4.25 • —
Undecylenic, dms ..... lb. 1.40 • —
Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 • .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15 00 • —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH.
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 • 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 • 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 • 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l ..... lb. .65 • .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls ..... lb. 1.69 • 1.72
powd., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.73 • 1.76
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. .70 • .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 • —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 • —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .15 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15 • —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 • —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 • —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 • .79
tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 • —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 • —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, tib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 • 1.15
NF, tib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 • .82
smaller lots ..... lb. .59 • .82
Cinnamic, bots ..... lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 • —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .56 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 • .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59 • .65
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58 • .64
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 • —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 • .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41½- —
SD30 dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58 • .64
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .40 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61 • .67
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59 • .65
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .41 • —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —





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ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
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FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
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Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.48 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal.21.93 -21.99
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
i.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., soild, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms. c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Metnylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust grade dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
i.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-TerpineoD.
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopheroD.
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
i.c.l., works lb. .045 - .053
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
i.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .16 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .45½- —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, dms lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

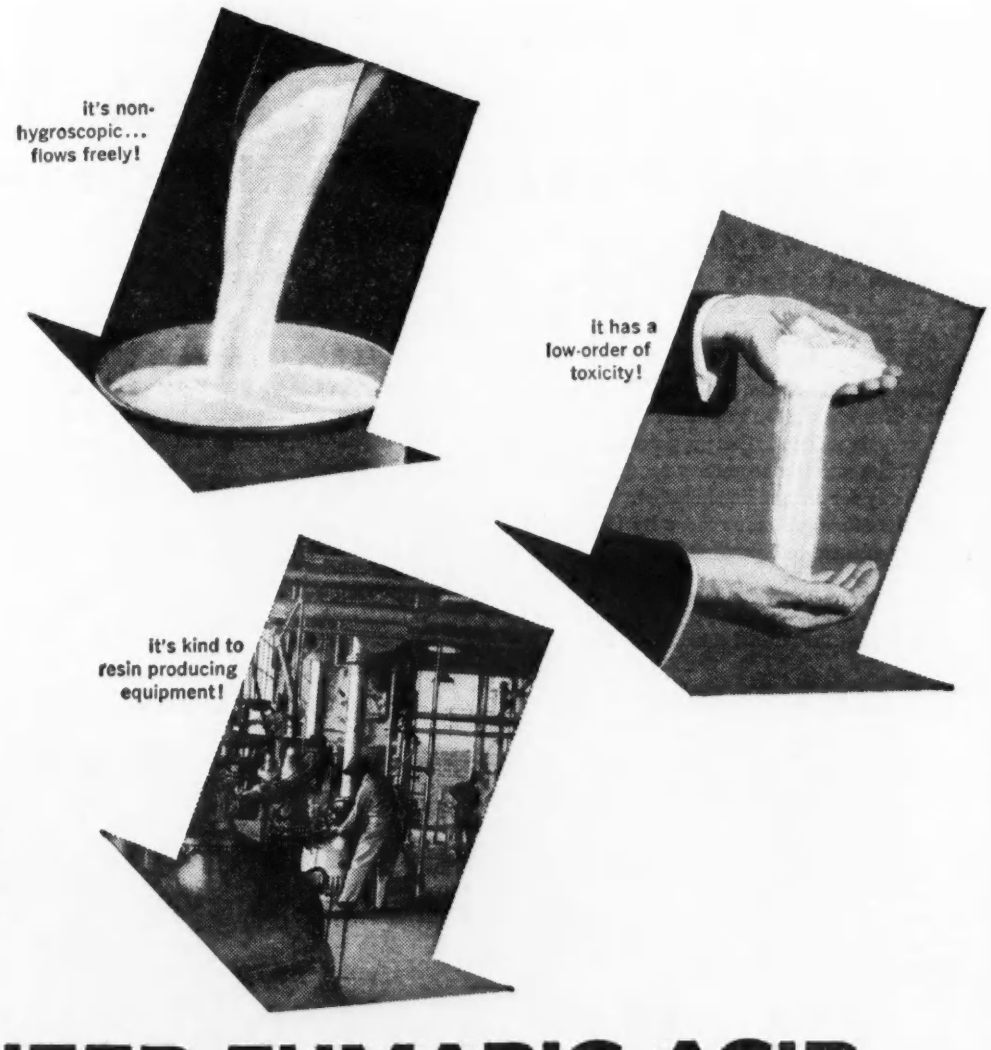
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼- —
i.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvc lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., i.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - 43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.23 - —
i.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs. c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.



these properties make

PFIZER FUMARIC ACID

ideal for alkyd resins, rosin adducts, polyesters

● As a prime raw material for resin preparation, Pfizer Fumaric Acid has three outstanding properties.

Because it is *non-hygroscopic*, it is easy to handle...does not cake or lump. And toxicity studies have shown Fumaric to be even *less toxic* than some food grade acids. This means extra precautions in handling are unnecessary.

It is *non-corrosive*. Resin producing equipment will be unaffected by Pfizer Fumaric Acid.

For more data about Pfizer Fumaric Acid, write for Technical Bulletin No. 46.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years Pfizer

Ammonium Persulfate—Benzoyl Peroxide

Ammonium persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .09 —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech bgs c.l. works, frt equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works lb 22 —
Sulfate, coke oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ..... ton.42.00 -45.00
Aug.-Sept. shipt. ..... ton.40.00 -43.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt ..... ton.41.00 -44.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works .... ton.42.00 -46.00
Aug.-Sept. shipt. .... ton.40.00 -44.00
Oct.-Dec. shipt. ..... ton.41.00 -45.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100% basis ton 300.00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis ton 180.00 —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 20 —
l.c.l. works lb. 22 28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms., c.l., works lb. 06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.25.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 — —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Fusel oil, amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. .... lb .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP bots ..... lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns. dms ..... lb. 74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom. bls ..... lb. .60 .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld .. lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots. dms..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms. works ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .28½- .31¼
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls .... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo tins .74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., to U. S. $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs. c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-330°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.25 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 4.00 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms..... lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ....ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs.....ton.190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. works .. lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines..ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines .....ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse..ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ...ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works....lb. .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma..unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. .....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .36 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district ...gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ...gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .30
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06

To meet your needs . . .

DU PONT SULFURIC ACID

from our new East Chicago plant—

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE CONTACT UNIT

More than a trainload a week—that's the rate sulfuric acid is turned out by Grasselli Chemical Department's new contact unit at East Chicago, Indiana.

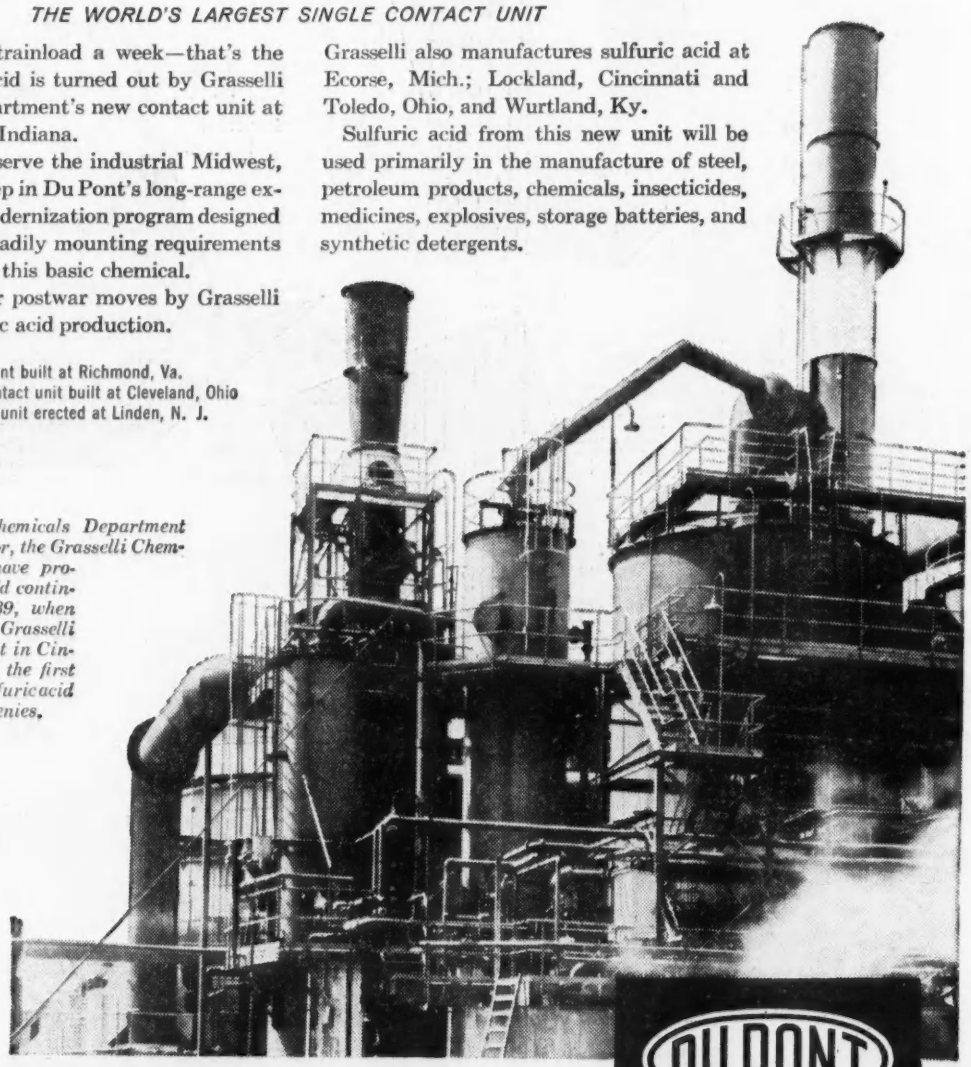
Situated to serve the industrial Midwest, it is another step in Du Pont's long-range expansion and modernization program designed to meet the steadily mounting requirements of industry for this basic chemical.

It joins other postwar moves by Grasselli to boost sulfuric acid production.

1947—New plant built at Richmond, Va.
1949—New contact unit built at Cleveland, Ohio
1953—Contact unit erected at Linden, N. J.

Grasselli also manufactures sulfuric acid at Ecorse, Mich.; Lockland, Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, and Wurtland, Ky.

Sulfuric acid from this new unit will be used primarily in the manufacture of steel, petroleum products, chemicals, insecticides, medicines, explosives, storage batteries, and synthetic detergents.



The Grasselli Chemicals Department and its predecessor, the Grasselli Chemical Company, have produced sulfuric acid continuously since 1839, when Eugene Ramiro Grasselli established a plant in Cincinnati, becoming the first man to produce sulfuric acid west of the Alleghenies.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware

FOR PRICE INFORMATION AND SHIPPING DATA, CALL OR WRITE OUR NEAREST DISTRICT OFFICE.

Atlanta 3, Ga.....739 West Peachtree Street
Chicago 32, Ill. 4251 South Crawford Avenue
Cincinnati 2, Ohio....603 Terrace Plaza Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio 1321 National City Bank Bldg.
Detroit 35, Mich.....13000 West 7 Mile Road
Houston 25, Texas 1100 East Holcombe Blvd.
Minneapolis 2, Minn.....1207 Foshay Tower
New York 1, N. Y.....350 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia 3, Pa. 1617 Penna. Blvd., Room 860
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.....1715 Grant Bldg.
St. Louis 7, Mo.....112 West Ferry Street
San Francisco 19, Calif. 1400 Sixteenth Street

In Canada—Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Box 660, Montreal, P. Q.

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.62	1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns. dms.	lb.	.62	1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank trucks, same basis	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.60	3.90
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.30	2.10
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.60	9.10
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.68	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars	lb.	4.22	—
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	—
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	.26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).			
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	—
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.122	.125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.045	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.085	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
tree bark, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works	ton	190.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	100.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton	140.88	165.00
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.02	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.52	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs.	unit-ton	5.50	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago.	unit-ton	5.50	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.14	.17
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.25
Bloodroot bls.	lb.	.48	.50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.10	—
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)			
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.60	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. same basis	lb.	4.00	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.75	—
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.45	—
resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	—
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.49	—
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	.35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.16½	.18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls.	lb.	4.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.	lb.	5.15	—

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

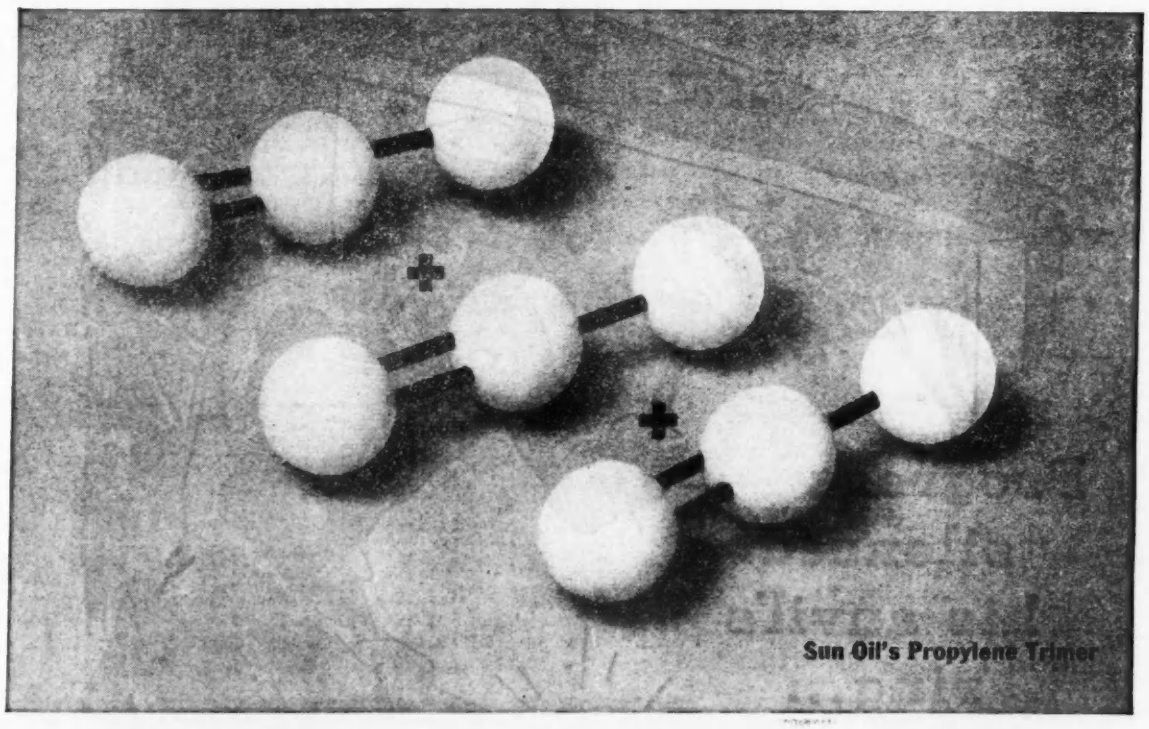
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E.	ton	65.00	—
Los Angeles	ton	82.00	—
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)			
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).			
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	80.50	—
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago	ton	130.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	71.50	—
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	69.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	119.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	124.00	—
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	43.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi	ton	93.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	98.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	36.75	—
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	57.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi	ton	107.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	112.50	—
bulk	ton	51.25	—
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	48.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N.Y. or Chi	ton	98.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	103.00	—

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt	lb.	.18	.24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.26
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.50	4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
lers truckload, works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	.38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	.32
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).			
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	15¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.15½
raw, paper, ogs. c.l. works	lb.	.04½	.13
l.c.l. works	lb.	.04¾	.13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Vandyke bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.20	.25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.15	.20
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.65	—
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., refy.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.15	—

Benzyl Acetate—6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.02½	—
N. Y. harbor	gal.	.06	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).			
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.38	—
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.32	—
Phenylacetate dms	lb	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	.27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	—



Sun Oil's Propylene Trimer

YOU GET CONSISTENT UNIFORMITY FROM SUN OIL'S PROPYLENE TRIMER

Consistent uniformity of Sun's propylene trimer eliminates color problems in end products...makes it give particularly excellent results in alkylation reaction with aryl groups in the production of synthetic detergents.

Of special interest to chemists in many other fields is the fact that butylenes are eliminated from Sun's propylene trimer. It is almost entirely mono-olefinic...averaging 99.5%. The distribution of the olefin types in propylene trimer is indicated as follows:

Terminal Olefins:

$R-CH=CH_2$	5%
$\frac{R_1}{R_2}>C=CH_2$	12

Non-terminal Olefins:

$\frac{R_1}{H}>C=C<\frac{H}{R_2}$ (trans)	16
$\frac{R_1}{H}>C=C<\frac{R_2}{H}$ (cis)	5
$\frac{R_1}{R_2}>C=C<\frac{R_3}{H}$	46
Remainder: (Presumably tetra-substituted olefins)	16

For other information, see your Sun representative, or write for Technical Bulletin #20. Address SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia 3, Pa., Dept. OP-9

Typical Specifications

API Gravity @ 60 F	57-61
Specific Gravity	0.7351-0.7507
Distillation, 5%	265 F min
95%	275-305 F
Sulfur, wt, %	0.02 max
Bromine Number	135 min
Color, Saybolt	21 min

SUN OIL IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

Benzene • Toluene • Mixed Xylenes • Propylene Trimer and Tetramer • Sunaptic Acids (High Molecular Weight Naphthenic Acids) • Sulfonate WS (Water Soluble Sulfonate) • PDO-40 (Polymerized Drying Oil)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

SUN OIL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

IN CANADA: SUN OIL COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO AND MONTREAL

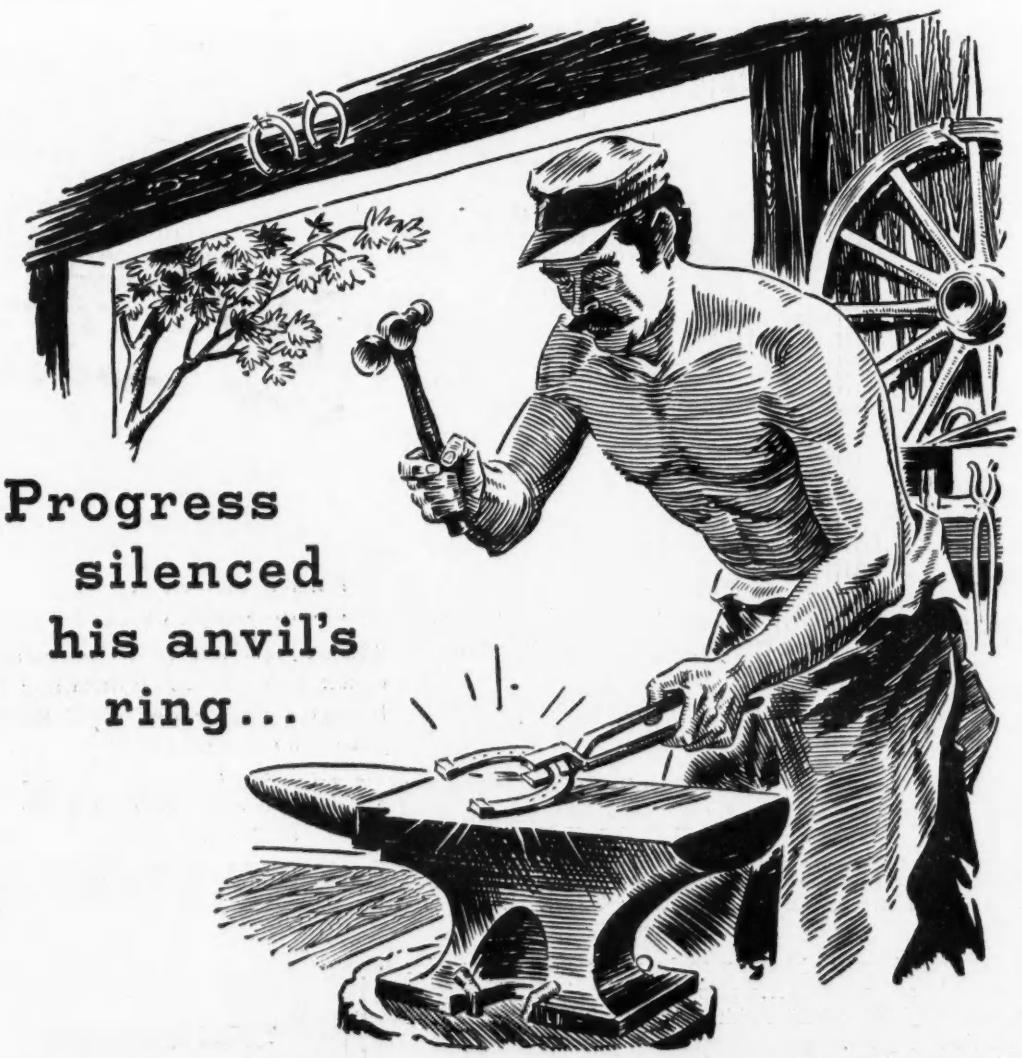
SUNOCO

p-tert-Butylphenol—Charcoal, Hardwood

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10 —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
t.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
t.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160 00
t.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb. same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.79.55 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89 55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100 80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., t.c.l., frt alld lb. .11½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lib. .09 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4 25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4 75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.80 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb 2.10 - 2.20
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2 25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15 20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23½- .25
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25½- .26½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14¾- .16¼
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Corinje, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., ens lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., ens lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .30 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., etns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .83 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .20½- .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 - —
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.72.00 - —



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Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - 65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 54.50 - 69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 56.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb .04¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb .0510 - —
tanks, works lb .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb .1032 - —
t.c.l., works lb .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Hydrate USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine I NF bbls., works lb .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .65 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .75 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin 42% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .16½ - —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .10¼ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb .11¾ - .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP dms lb .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .35½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .36½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb .35½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .36½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
dms., pails, works lb 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - —
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.25 - 1.50
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.50
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb .08½ - —
cbys works lb .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .51 - .53
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz .27½ - .30¼
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb .60 - .61
"0000," bgs., afloat lb .84 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots. lb 13.75 - 15.00
nat., bots oz 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long ton 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
t.c.l., Georgia, works. ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 - 14.50
t.c.l. ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse net ton 60 00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb .43 - .44
Zanzibar, bgs. lb .45 - .46
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb .41 - —

CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —

CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal .255 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal .2650 - 32
t.c.l., ex-whse gal .2850 - 34
tanks, ex-whse gal .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% pot'd. bgs. dlvd. lb 2.15 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co bbls., dlvd. lb 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms. lb 75¾ - —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs. ex whse lb 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd lb 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb 1.96 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb 1.69 - —
Resinate fused 3% Co., dms lb .29¾ - —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .09 - —
monohydrated 33% Co. dms dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb .43¾ - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .40 - .50
Cocoa, butter, bgs lb .54½ - .59
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb .20 - .22
blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb .3475 - —
l.c.l., works lb .3625 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb .46½ - —
cryst., bbls., works lb .32¾ - .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb .77 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb .78 - —
smaller lots lb .80 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb .45¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .46¼ - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb .43 - —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb .24 - —
Nitrate, tech cryst., bbls., works lb .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb .53¾ - .61¼
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb .66½ - .80
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb .57½ - .64½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb .49¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb .50¼ - .60¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb .31½ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb .2140 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.00 - 17.50
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 31.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 32.75 - 34.75
Undecylenate dms lb 2 90 - 3 00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb .12½ - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb .08½ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7 32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).

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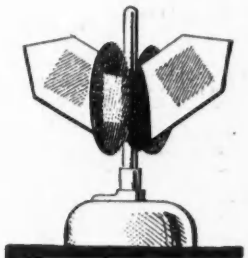

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3. Better application of lining
4. Increased insulating efficiency

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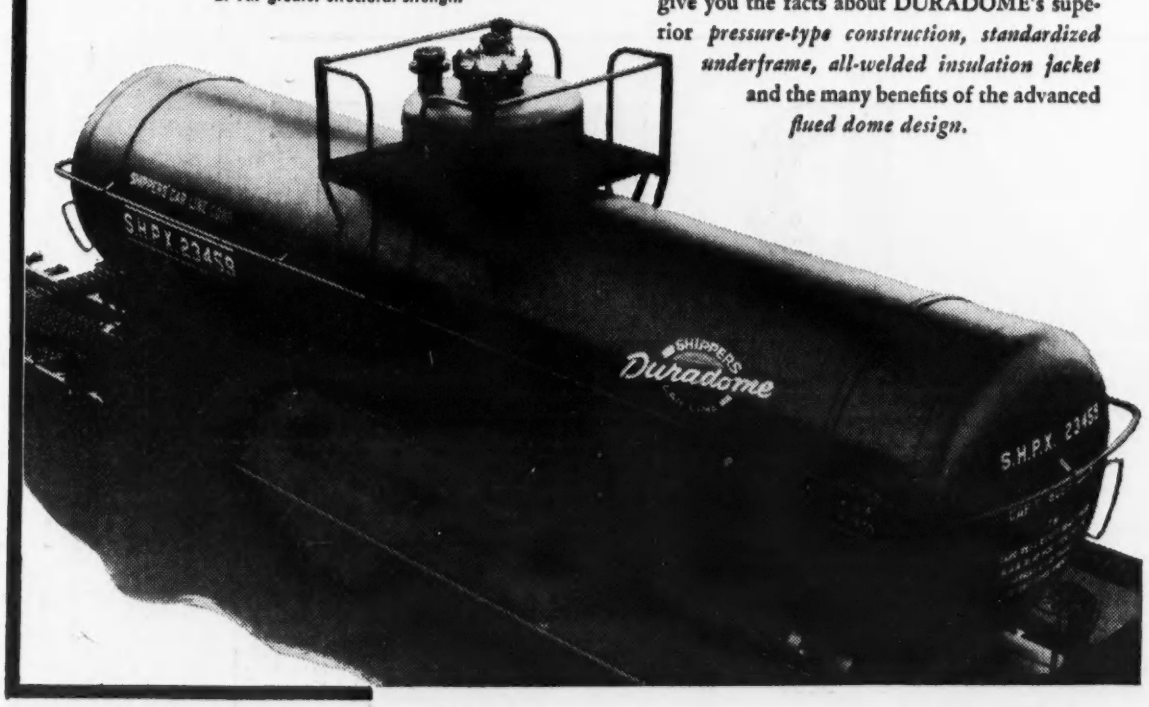

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Cortisone Acetate—Dihexyl Sebacate

Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 56.00 - 57.00
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots chys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, ngs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36½
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .09
Sulphate, bulk gram. .07 - .09
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½-
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½-
tanks, same basis lb. .13½-
Phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 -
tanks, same basis lb. .29 -
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 -
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 -
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 -
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½-
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½-
tanks, same basis lb. .30½-
Senacate dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 -
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 -
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾-
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾-
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾-
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51 -
tanks same basis lb. 48 -
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 -
nat., bgs lb. .09 -
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 -
l.c.l. works lb. .50 -
tanks works lb. 40 -
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 -
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 -
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 -
Dimethylethanolamines, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 -
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 -
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 -
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½-
l.c.l., works lb. .30½-
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½-
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 -
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 -
tanks, works lb. 1.25 -
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret, dms., c.l. works lb. .15 -
l.c.l. works lb .16 -
10-gal ret dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½-
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½-
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 -
40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½-
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 -
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½-
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½-
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½-
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 -
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 -
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 -
89°C., dms. lb. .24 -
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼-
l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .15¾-
tanks frt alld., E lb. .15 -
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 -
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 -
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 -
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works, lb. .44½-
l.c.l. works lb. .45½-
tanks, works lb. .42½-
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½-
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .33½-
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½-
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 -
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 -
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 -
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾-
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼-
tanks, same basis lb. .27 -
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol bgs., l.c.l. works, .35 -
Dipentene dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 -
l.c.l., works gal. .52 -
ex-whse gal. .64 -
steam-dist. dms. c.l. works, South, gal. .59 -
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 -
tanks, works, South gal. .45 -
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 -
l.c.l., works lb. .16 -
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾-
l.c.l. works lb. .53¾-
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, lb. .50 -
smaller lots lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼-
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼-
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼-
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 -
tanks, same basis lb. .18½-
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 -
l.c.l., works lb. .21 -
tanks, works lb. .19 -
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 -
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 -
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 -
tanks, same basis lb. .12 -

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3 cns	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	- 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.35	- 7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5 cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	-
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	-
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	-
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	-
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	-
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	-
No. 9, cns	lb.	2.85	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.30	-
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	-
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	-
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	-
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	-
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	-
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	-
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	-
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	-
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	-
No 11, cns	lb.	13.50	-

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	-
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	19 95	-

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.81	-
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.99	-
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.81	-
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.91	-
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.17	-
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.19	-
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.89	-
151 Orange AD	lb.	.61	-
161 Orange RR	lb.	.73	-
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.07	-
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	-

Dihydrazine Sulfate—Dyes, Coaltar, For Cloth Dyeing

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.

180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.01	-
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	-
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.83	-
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.86	-
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.00	-
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	-
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	-
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.05	-
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.31	-
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.69	-
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	-
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-
332 Bismark brown RX, conc.	lb.	1.05	-
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.83	-
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.00	-
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.72	-
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.18	-
419 Red FC, conc	lb.	1.12	-
420 Brown M	lb.	1.08	-
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	-
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	-
561 Brown B	lb.	2.23	-
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.03	-
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.79	-
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	.98	-
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	-
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.77	-
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	-
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	-
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	-
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb.	3 68	-

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd., No.

671 Blue EG	lb.	1.70	-
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-
688 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	-
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	1.88	-
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	-
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	-
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	-
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.17	-
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.79	-
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	-
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	-
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	-
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	-
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	-
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	-
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	-
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	-
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	-
1217 Orange RD, single paste	lb.	1.65	-
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	-
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	-
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	-
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	-
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.30	-
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.66	-
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	-
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	-
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.91	-
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	-
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	-

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Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains—Formaldehyde

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works			
Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble. 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—			
Auramine O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—			
Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1 10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.04	- 1.07
tanners bbls.	lb	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate cryst. tins. 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.45	.55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150 00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	3.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½-	—
l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38¾-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	.43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	.45
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	.37	—
¼-lb. cns	lb	1.05	—
indust., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51½-	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate diat. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18¼-	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½-	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP. cns., dms	lb	1.40	- 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.	lb.	2.20	- 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	- .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	15.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	—
Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.11	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.12
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Ferric acetate, liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	1000 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- 6.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07¼-	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾-	—
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls. dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	-33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	-40.75
	lb.	.37	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.56	.59
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.56	.59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28¼
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½-	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27 00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½-	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls	gal.	4.00	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	139.00	—
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	135.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.072	.0723
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.071	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.043	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375-	—
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04	—

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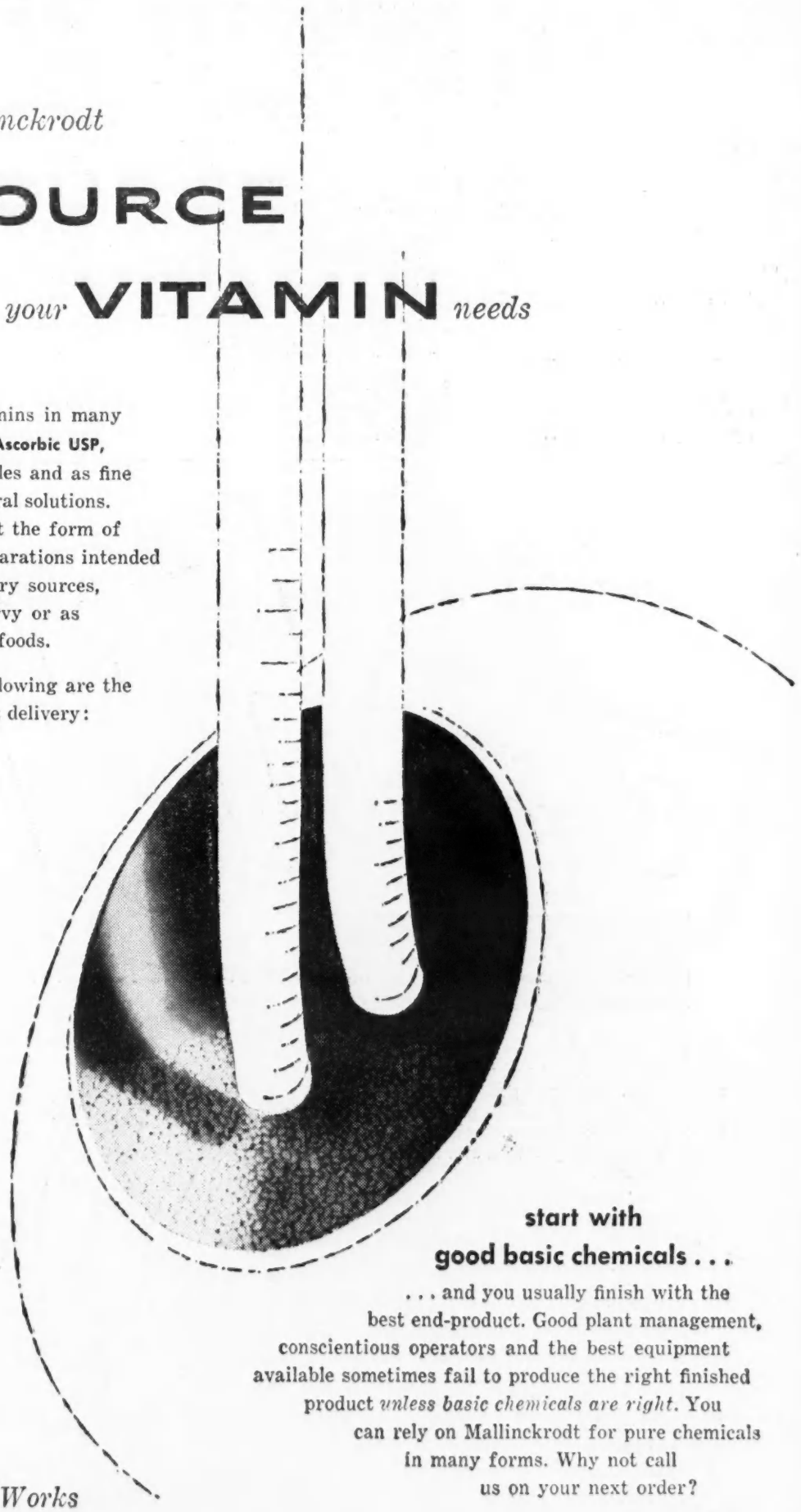
Acid Ascorbic USP Granular
Acid Ascorbic USP Fine Granular
Acid Ascorbic USP Special (for Parenteral Solutions)
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Niacin USP
Niacinamide USP
Riboflavin USP
Vitamin B_{12} Solids (for Oral Preparations)
Vitamin B_{12} Solids – Soluble (for Oral Preparations)
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration of, with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration of, with Mannitol
Vitamin B_{12} USP Crystalline
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory



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l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W.....lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis.lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. .....lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots..lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. .....lb. .37 - —
Cochin, bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .49 - —
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .48 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
63 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15 - —
113 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
Glue, hide, 178-206 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .22 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .20 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis..lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs.....lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms .....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs.....lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs.....lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs.....lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs. ....lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs .....lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs....lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. .....lb. .27 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. No stocks
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l...lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls .....lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. .....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs.....lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton.20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis..ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C.....ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works 0.50 00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb 2 60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclonexanol).

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smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride NF bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. dlvd. W lb. .30½- .32½
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.43 - —
resub. USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.10 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15¼- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22¼- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. ¶14 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .63 - 1.20

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

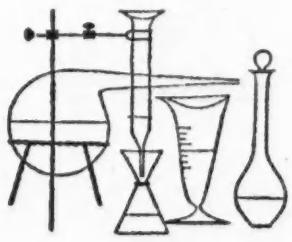
L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¾- —
Edible lactose in bgs. lc. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. lc. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .10 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls lb. .12 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26-30% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22½- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —

Hexamethylenetetramine—Lime, Spray

Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate. Lead white basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms lb. .13 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
silicate, bgs., c.l. shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .13
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
c.l., metropolitan, N. Y., destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.23.21 - —

Let's make a date to talk about solvents



Because every user has problems specific to his own operation, there's only one way to assess the possibility that *isobutyl acetate* can help you cut costs, make a better product, or do both.

We suggest that you sit down with your Eastman representative and discuss—in relation to your own needs and formulations—the factors that influence choice of a solvent. Talk with him about evaporation rate, flow-out, blush resistance, price, odor and dilution ratio. If *isobutyl acetate* offers advantages for you, he's the man who can help you make the most of them.

To get this individual help, geared to your operation, simply mail the coupon below. An Eastman representative will arrange a meeting at your convenience.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, A SUBSIDIARY OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Send this coupon before you buy solvents again

EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Kingsport, Tennessee

GENTLEMEN: Please have your representative call or write to arrange a meeting with me about the possibility of *isobutyl acetate* helping in our operations.

NAME.....

POSITION.....

FIRM.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

Lime Salts—Methyl Abietate

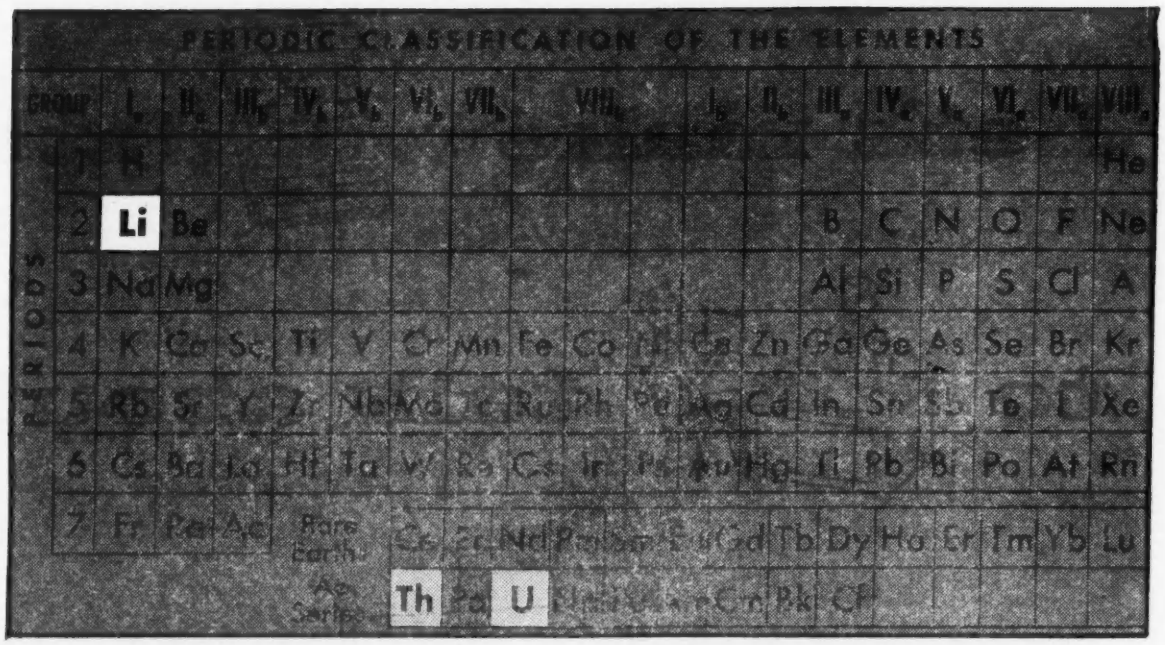
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linafool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.20 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98% dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99% tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.62.00 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis ton.58.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, anhy lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½- .96
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kg. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.70
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 1.58 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 - .15

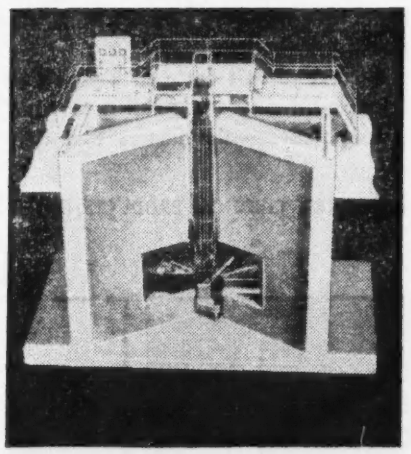
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26¼- .30
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .23½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton.88.00 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn. dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.73 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.272.00 Nom.
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.



LITHIUM in the ATOMIC FUTURE

Only in recent years has mention of Lithium in nuclear energy been made. For the past 12 years, however, the technical staff of Lithium Corporation has been accumulating know-how on lithium. The contributions made to the comparatively small store of knowledge on this interesting element are material. Now, with our country on the threshold of peacetime nuclear power, Lithium Corporation stands ready to assist the creators of tomorrow's power. Lithium metal, two metal derivatives, and 15 salts are available for study. You are invited to share the benefits of our use-research into lithium. Write for technical data sheets on this miracle element. It could mean a great deal to you.



. . . trends ahead in industrial applications for Lithium

LITHIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.
2530 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

MINES: Keystone, Custer, Hill City, South Dakota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • Cat Lake, Manitoba • Amos Area, Quebec • BRANCH SALES OFFICES: New York • Chicago
CHEMICAL PLANTS: St. Louis Park, Minnesota • Bessemer City, North Carolina • RESEARCH LABORATORY: St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1.500-4.000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.10 - 5.85
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
1-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortho-toluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same lb. .18½- —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —

Methyl Acetone—Nicotine Sulfate

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb 20 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. 77 90½
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. 73¾ 81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. 33½ 46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. 68 69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. 64½ --
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. 37 .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. 76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- 38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted, kilo 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

Whether you make nitrocellulose or vinyl lacquers, Shell Chemical "Quality Group" solvents are your best buy! High purity Shell solvents give you maximum flexibility of formulation, because you buy active and latent solvents *separately*. You formulate them to *your own* requirements.

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REMEMBER . . . the high purity of Shell "Quality Group" solvents costs you no more. But it's *worth* more to you because it insures the quality of your finished lacquers.

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited · Montreal · Toronto · Vancouver

Niger Seed—Oil, Mustard Seed

Niger seed, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. .42 - .44
West Indian, bgs lb. .36 - .37
lb. .42 - .43
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 - 100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 - 95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Oil, birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.55 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .68 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .40 - .60
white, dms lb. .21 - .50
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 7.85 - 10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 - 14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 32.00 - 40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon USP)
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. .1300- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14 - .14¼
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. .1500- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
Cedarleaf, USP, XII, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 - 20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 - 130.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 25.00 - 65.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP cns. dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .10¾- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. l.c.l lb. .18½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 11.75 - 17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .16½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cortus, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .11⅛- —
Valley lb. .11 - —
Texas lb. .10¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .01¾- —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .15¾- .15⅞
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .70 - 1.05
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 11.50 - 14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 - 14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 15.50 - 20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 - 13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 - 16.50
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 - 85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 - 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1645- .1655
l.c.l. lb. .1875- .1975
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1350- .1355
New York lb. .1475- .1485
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500- .1510
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine)
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07¾ Nom.
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .08⅛- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality... insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange ®
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots. lb. 85.00 - 310.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 - 85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13¾ - .14
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.30 - 2.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 - 120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .11½ - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17½ - —
refd., dms. lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
redist., USP, dms. lb. 6.55 - 9.00
Picric, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .11¼ - —
ex-whse. lb. .1325 - —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15¾ - —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., t.c.l. lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 - 62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 18.50 - 25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.60 - 6.00
Spanish, cns lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 17.50 - 18.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10⅜ - —
foots, (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
tanks lb. .12½ - —
clarified, dms. lb. .13½ - .13¾
tanks lb. .12 - —
salad, dms. lb. .14½ - .14¾
tanks lb. .13 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1725 - .1750
tankcars lb. .1550 - —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625 - .1650
tankcars lb. .1450 - —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
tanks, works lb. .02½ - —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .06¼ - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .06¾
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .12¼ - .14
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
t.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .27¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .27⅜ - .27¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .25⅝ - —
domestic mills lb. .24⅜ - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 - 17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.50 - 17.50
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 - 40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms. gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½ - .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½ - .55
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56¼
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62¼
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65¼
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68⅛
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .75
t.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ - .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 - 30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .10¾ - .11
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90

Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
Mineral, American, obls., t.c.l., works lb. .2035 - .2060
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. 16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminchiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).

Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amyl phenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP bots gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .33 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).

Oil, Neatsfoot—Paranitrochlorobenzene

Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123° F. ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710 - —
fully refd. 122°-124° F. ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845 - —
125°-127° F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845 - —
130°-132° F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
132°-134° ASTM slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
135°-137° F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855 - —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275 - .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).

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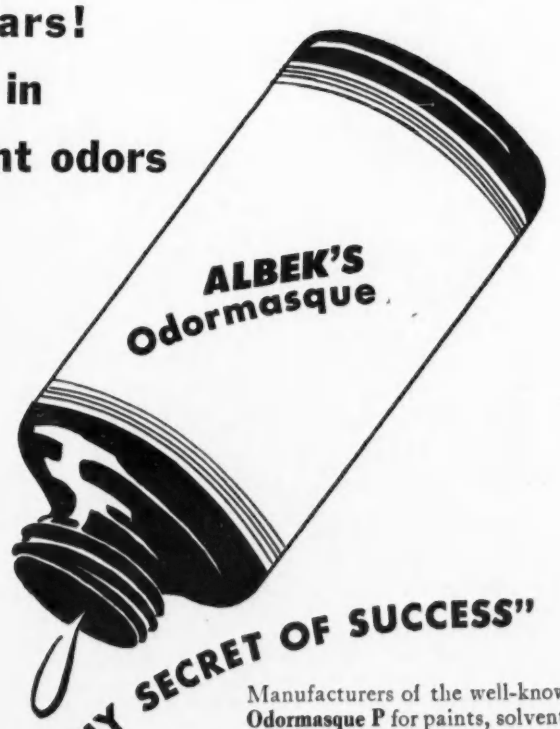
We are specialists in masking unpleasant odors

We invite you to submit your particular odor problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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Paranitrophenol—Phosphate Rock, Florida, 70-68%

Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l. same basis lb .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton 78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14¼- —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .42 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .50 - —
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .72 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
white, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .03⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .03 - .05⅛

Petrolatum, USP, yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. 20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F, b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310° 344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12.75- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39¼- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.82 - 5.06
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long-ton. 5.22 - 5.46

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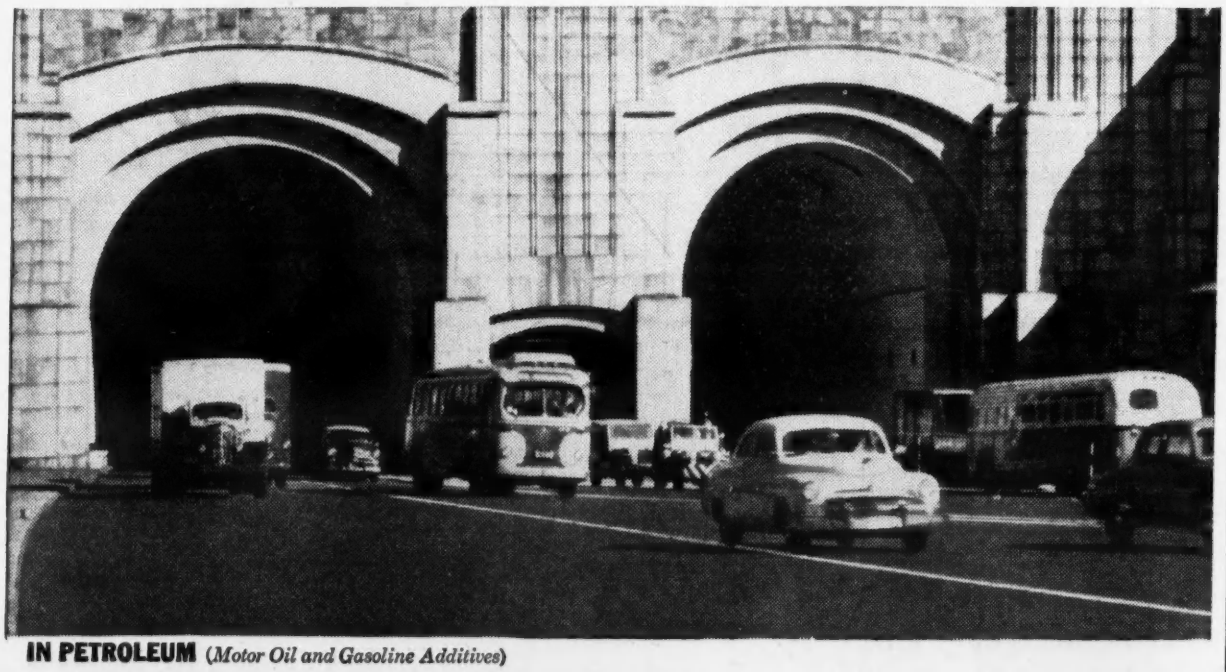
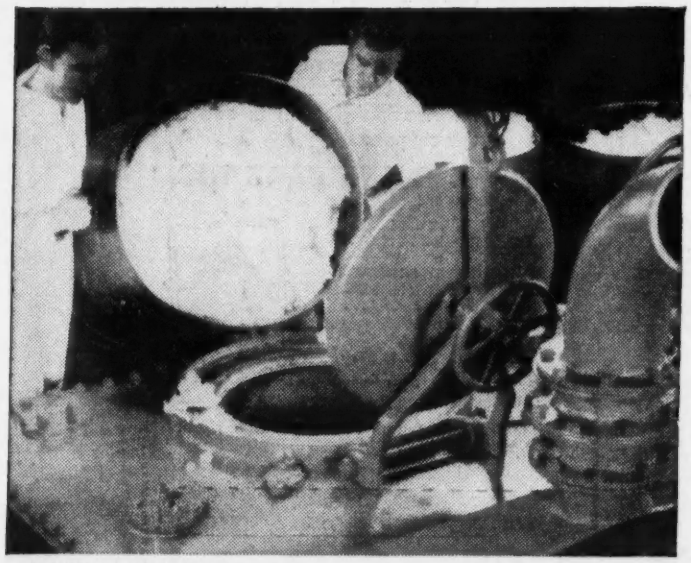
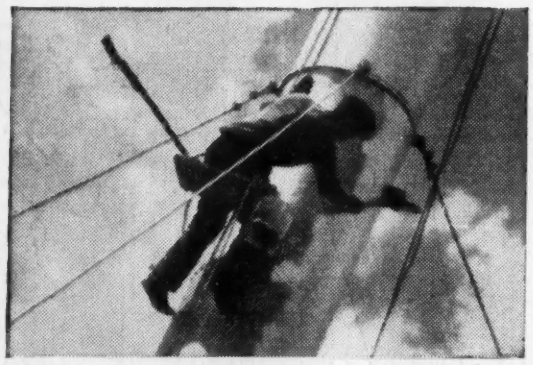


IN PETROLEUM (*Motor Oil and Gasoline Additives*)



IN CHEMICALS (*Plastics*)



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PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

RUBBER
ENJAY BUTYL
VISTANEX

SURFACE COATING
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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - 6.11
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - 7.11
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - 8.11

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ngs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2? - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98% dms. c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 —
Nitrate, USP bots, vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .85 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Pink root, bls lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- 04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -94.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .43 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran., or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾ .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
export, dms., New York. lb. .12¾- .13⅛
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots. lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots. lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1769
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —

Potassium muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price. ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.302.50 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, coml., dms., works. lb. .23½- .26¼
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
t.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 -
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 -

Potassium silicate, soln., electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .693 - .759
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .76½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran., powd., dms., c.l lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42⅛
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.90 —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Acetate bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .02½- —
N Y Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 —
tanks, same basis lb 07 —
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —

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TRIPENTEK® (Tripentaerythritol, Technical)—for hard resins, varnishes and fast drying tall oil vehicles.

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For short and medium oil alkyds and for polyesters used in isocyanate resins.

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CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • PHILADELPHIA • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO

Psyllium Seed—Shellac, Refd.

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 • —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 • —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb .02½ .04
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. 02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. 25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 • 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 • 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 • 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 • —
black, dms., works lb. .12 • —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 • —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 • —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 • —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 • .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 • —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 • —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 • —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra, lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 • —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .84 • —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 • —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 • —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

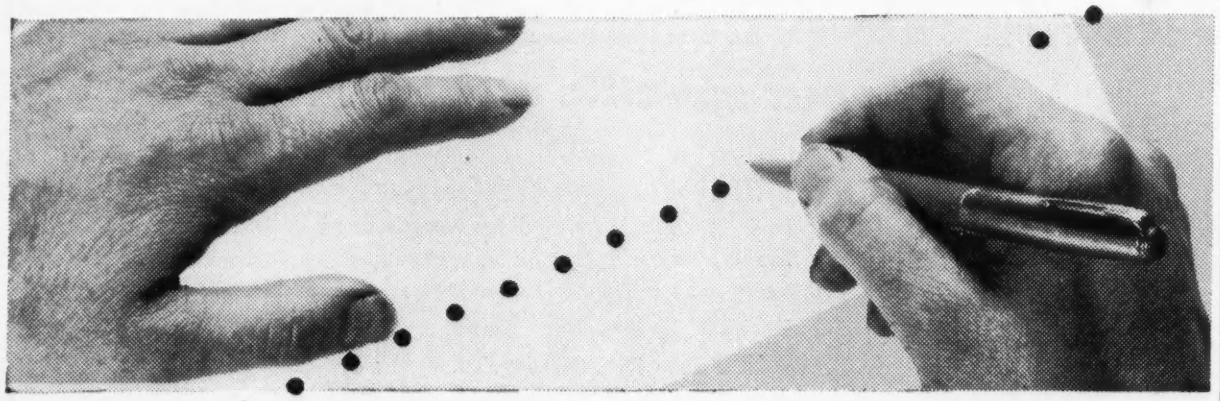
R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 • 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obls. lb. 1.75 • —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 • —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 • —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 • —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 • 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 • —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 • —
orange red, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 • —
Red, cadmium, lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls, works lb. 1.60 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 • .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works cb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 • —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 • —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 • —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 • —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 07 • —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 • —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 • —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.15 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 • —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 • —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 • —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. 0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-o-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 • .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 12.00 • —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 15 • 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 • 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 • —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 • —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 • —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 • —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 • —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 • —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 • 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 • .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 • —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 • —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 • —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08⅝
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 • —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .99 • —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.17 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 • .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 • .76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bbls. lb. .58 • .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 • .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 • —
select, bbls. lb. .65 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 • —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .93 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 • —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 • 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 • —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 • .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 • .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 • —
pods, bls. lb. 14 • —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 • —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 • —
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17 • .17½
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Before you sign your new contract for caustic soda



Right now is the time—before you make your new contract commitments—to carefully review the form of Caustic Soda you plan to buy.

You may be able to realize savings, for example, by converting to 50% Liquid Caustic—

IF you buy *solid caustic* and your transportation charge is less than $1.18 per 100 lbs., or

IF you buy *flake caustic* and your transportation charge is less than $1.62 per 100 lbs.

On the other hand, a number of 50% Caustic Soda users, depending upon volume consumed and location, have found it highly profitable to switch to 73% concentration.

Changes in your operations may affect the most economical form of caustic for you. What has been assumed for years to be right may not be the best for you today. Only an up-to-date analysis can tell. So before you make your new commitments, consult Columbia-Southern's Technical Service Department. A staff member will be assigned to help you determine the most advantageous form of caustic soda you should buy.

Write, wire or telephone our Pittsburgh office today.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

Sept.-Oct. ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1955

TWO NEW CHEMICAL PLANTS LOCATE AT ASHTABULA, OHIO

Titanium and Fatty Alcohol Units Join Interrelated Chemical Complex; Local U.S.I. Sodium Source a Factor

The Great Lakes port of Ashtabula in Northeast Ohio is fast becoming one of the important chemical centers of the country. Over the past ten years the towers of half a dozen large process plants have come to dominate the skyline. The presence of U.S.I.'s metallic sodium plant at Ashtabula has catalyzed the growth of this new production area.

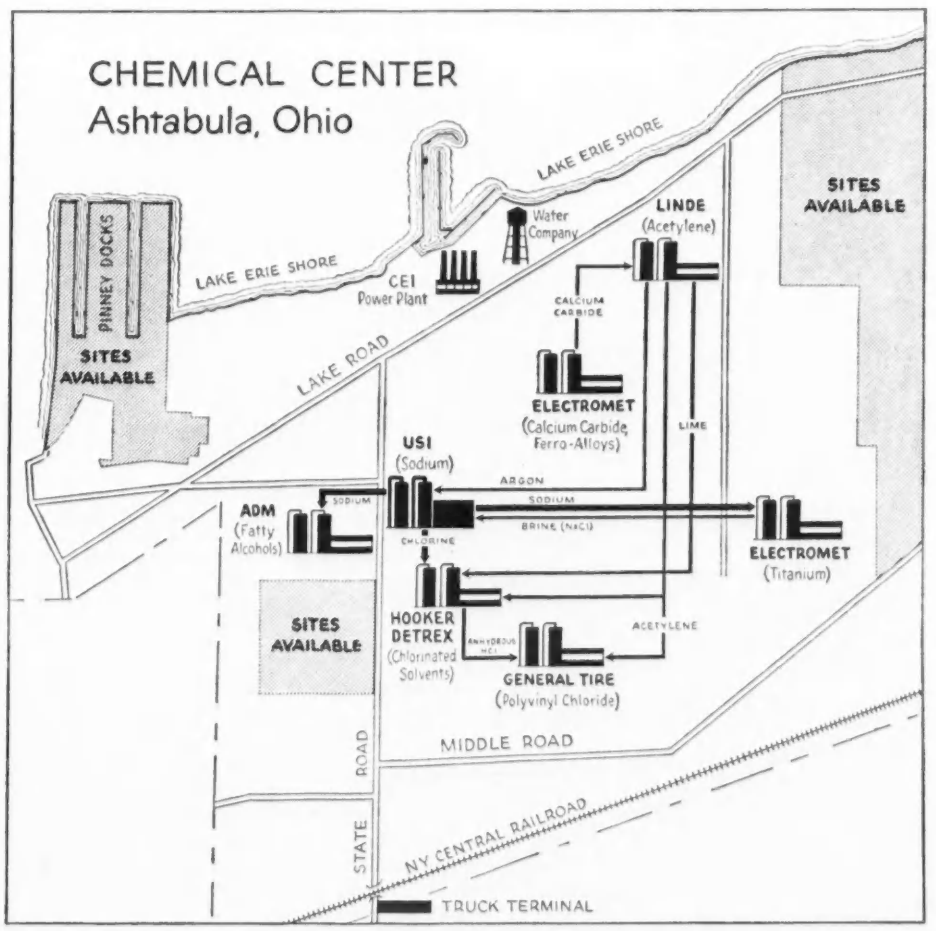
The chemical units relate, one to the other, in many ways. Products and by-products of one installation feed the process streams of the others. One plant's by-product material is another's source of supply.

Latest additions to the Ashtabula complex are Archer-Daniels-Midland's new fatty alcohol plant, and a new 7500-ton per year titanium plant now being built by Union Carbide's Electromet Division. They tie in with existing units in this manner:

Archer-Daniels-Midland's plant, which went onstream in June, uses U.S.I. sodium for reduction of fats and oils to saturated and unsaturated C_8 to C_{22} fatty alcohols, many of which have never been available before in commercial quantities. By-product caustic will be sold to chemical plants and other industry in the Northeast Ohio area. The availability of plentiful sodium from U.S.I. figured heavily in ADM's initial plans for entering the fatty alcohol business, and locating in Ashtabula.

The U.S.I. sodium plant will supply metallic sodium to Electromet for reaction with titanium tetrachloride to produce titanium metal. Sodium chloride (brine) will be a by-product. The brine will be returned to U.S.I. for production of chlorine and more sodium. Due to rigorous specifications on titanium raw material purity, U.S.I. will use an atmosphere of pure argon in the sodium refining process, resulting in sodium of a purity not previously available commercially. The argon

MORE



U.S.I. Offers 3 Series of Polyethylene Resins

U.S.I. polyethylene grade numbers have been realigned into three well-defined groups. Resins in the 100, 200 and 300 series are available from the plant at Tuscola, Ill. and from warehouse points at Anaheim, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Jersey City, N. J. and New Orleans, La. They are:

PETROTHENE* 100—*Tubular film extrusion* resin having good transparency; medium flow, for *blow molding.*

PETROTHENE 110 — *Tubular and sheet film extrusion* resin having good transparency; superior slip properties; medium flow.

PETROTHENE 200 — All purpose resin for general *molding and extrusion, film,* or *small parts.*

PETROTHENE 201 — Medium to High flow resin for *molding, extrusion, paper coating, blow molding.*

PETROTHENE 202 — *High flow resin* for *injection molding, large parts, coating applications.*

PETROTHENE 203 — Medium to High flow resin for *injection molding* and *paper coating.* Stiffer than "202" in molded part.

PETROTHENE 210 — *Sheet film extrusion resin* (Type 200) having good transparency; exhibiting superior slip properties.

The Petrothene 300 series is especially adapted to wire covering and electrical insulation applications.

Samples and property data on request.

*Trade Mark

Chemical PA's Discuss Purchase vs. Manufacture

Seven considerations in buying versus making custom chemicals were discussed at the June meeting of the Chemicals and Allied Products Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. D. B. Black, sales manager for fine chemicals at Dow, and the principal speaker, enlarged on the considerations of production set-up, equipment, time factors, man power, risks and capital.

Officers of the group, elected at the meeting, include: G. C. Fordyce (American Cyanamid) — General Chairman; S. E. Spencer, Jr. (William S. Merrell) — General Vice Chairman; R. G. Weigel (Eli Lilly) — Chairman, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals Section; J. W. McKinney (DuPont) — Chairman, Heavy and Industrial Chemicals Section; A. T. Ericson (Lederle) — Secretary; J. M. McNeil (Goodrich) — Treasurer.

January 24, in Chicago and January 31 in New York have been fixed as the dates for the next midyear meeting of the group.

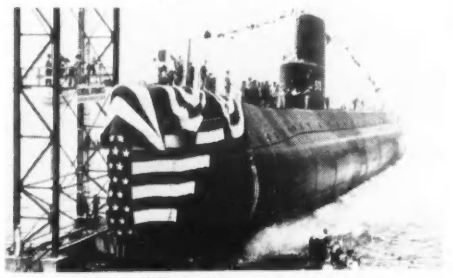
ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement* *Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.*

Sept.-Oct. ★

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

★ 1955

Seawolf Launched — Sodium Vital to Her Atomic Power Plant



Courtesy of General Dynamics

On July 21 the second U.S. atomic submarine Seawolf slipped down the ways into the Thames River at Groton, Conn. The first atomic submarine Nautilus had preceded her by 6 months, but there is more than a time difference between the two vessels. Their nuclear power plants differ. While water was used as the coolant in the Nautilus, liquid sodium performs this function in the Seawolf. The coolant (in effect) transfers the heat generated by atomic fission within the reactor to the boiler, which turns it into steam for the turbine. On the advantages of the sodium system, we quote from the *New York Times* of Friday, July 22:

"General Electric — which built the Seawolf reactor — claimed these advantages for sodium:

"Because sodium does not boil, except at extremely high temperatures, the reactor coolant system does not have to be pressurized.

"Sodium is an excellent conductor of heat.

"Sodium, when its oxygen content is low, is noncorrosive to steels at operating temperatures.

"Sodium is a good electrical conductor: because of this it can be circulated by a magnetic pump that has no moving parts.

"Intermediate spectrum neutrons place fewer restrictions on the structural materials that can be used in the reactor core. For example, stainless steel can be used. This is because high energy neutrons are not readily absorbed by conventional metals."

Use of sodium as a heat transfer medium in atomic reactors takes advantage of sodium's *physical properties*. Most applications among U.S.I.'s sodium customers utilize the *chemical activity* of sodium.

Methionine Protects Against Irradiation

Recent reports from several researchers working independently in the United States and abroad have demonstrated the ability of methionine to protect against irradiation injuries. In the experiments, X-rays were used as the irradiation source and various laboratory animals were tested. The test animals were fed methionine prior to the exposure. Even under massive doses of irradiation the test animals remained relatively unharmed. On the other hand, the control animals showed skin lesions, some mortality and other typical evidences of irradiation damage.

This protective effect of methionine may be related to its previously reported ability to speed restoration of damaged tissue following burns, wounds and related skin injuries.

CONTINUED ASHTABULA

will be supplied by the Ashtabula plant of Linde Air Products Company, another Division of Union Carbide.

Location Advantages

The two new plants share with U.S.I. and other chemical enterprises in the area advantages of abundant water, land, labor and electric power. Easily available raw materials and markets plus transportation facilities by road, rail and water, have been important factors in the expansion of Ashtabula's chemical family.

In addition, the St. Lawrence Seaway, when completed, will add to the breadth of markets and greatly increase the number of raw materials easily and economically accessible to the area. In anticipation of the Seaway's coming, Ashtabula is increasing dock area by 40%, and expects to increase the harbor depth to 25 feet.

In every direction U.S.I. and its Ashtabula neighbors are preparing for a busy time to come on "Lake Erie's Chemical Shore."

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new silicone rubber remains flexible at 600°F for 150 hours or longer. Other characteristic properties are unaffected. Suggested for kitchen oven door seals and parts for hot materials handling equipment in industry. **(No. 1110)**

A new melamine-type resin for the paper trade bolsters tensile and wet burst strength. It also improves dry Mullen, wax pick, freedom from lint, dry stiffness, wet rub resistance, internal sizing and folding endurance. **(No. 1111)**

Simple new formula for estimating methionine requirements in broiler rations, plus wall chart giving methionine content and energy levels of common feedstuffs, are now available to feed manufacturers. **(No. 1112)**

An improved method for water-free hydrazine by azeotropic distillation has been described. The process yields anhydrous material directly, avoiding the costly two-step process necessary in previous conventional methods. **(No. 1113)**

A new, nonfoaming wetting and rewetting agent has been developed for exceptionally high speed dyeing and finishing of cottons, rayons and synthetics — where foam interferes. Very low concentrations are recommended. **(No. 1114)**

A versatile new small-scale Dissolver with stainless steel shaft and impeller is especially designed to speed work in labs, pilot plants and small batch production. Gives 2 to 20 times the speed of conventional machines. **(No. 1115)**

A chemically-resistant filter felt made of tightly compacted Dynel fibers bonded with Vinyon has been developed for pressure filters and centrifuges. It is easy to clean, does not shrink. Maximum temperature is 170°F. **(No. 1116)**

A new polyglycol ether removes neoprene protective coatings from aircraft Radomes in less than two hours. Applied as a paste and allowed to stand, the ether reduces to one half a man hour what was once an 8-hour job. **(No. 1117)**

Oxidation of hot solder can now be prevented in continuous operations where the solder is kept molten in the pot. A synthetic wax, put over the top, melts to form a continuous protective coating. The wax also aids fluxing. **(No. 1118)**

A new plastisol gives outstanding adhesion to black iron, steel, galvanized and other metal surfaces, without primers. Used for caulking sewer and drainage pipes, and for drum linings where acid and alkali resistance is essential. **(No. 1119)**

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES

ATLANTA, GA.
1061 W. Marietta St., N. W.

BALTIMORE 3, MD.
Mathieson Bldg.,
Light and Baltimore Sts.

BOSTON 14, MASS.
160 Washington St., N.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
301 East North Street

CHICAGO 5, ILL.
624 South Michigan Avenue

CINCINNATI 16, OHIO
120 78th Street

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO
Rockefeller Bldg.

DALLAS, TEXAS
2412 Coombs Street

DETROIT 16, MICH.
1448 Wabash Avenue

HOUSTON, TEXAS
2525 Cline Street

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
401-09 W. 17th Street

KANSAS CITY 6, MO.
903 McGee Street

LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
714 W. Olympic Blvd.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
7th & Bernheim Lane

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINN.
2429 University Avenue, S. E.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
816 Tenth Ave., N.

NEW ORLEANS 6, LA.
708-709 Maritime Bldg.

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
99 Park Avenue

PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.
123 South Broad Street

PITTSBURGH 16, PA.
246 Washington Road

PORTLAND, OREGON
2750 N. W. 31st St.

SALT LAKE CITY 5, UTAH
2225 South Fifth East

SAN FRANCISCO 24, CALIF.
15th & Vermont Sts.

SEATTLE 4, WASH.
1217 Sixth Avenue, South

ST. LOUIS 3, MO.
1600 Clark Avenue

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

Alcohols • Solvents • Polyethylene Resins • Inorganic Chemicals • Esters • Ethers and Ketones • Intermediates and Fine Chemicals • Animal Feed Products • Pharmaceutical Products

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.

Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .53 - .55
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots.....lb. .51 - .53
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots....lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots.....lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse...ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .81¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .81⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....lb. .81¾- —
100-oz. lots.....lb. .82 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots...oz. .57¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .59¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .59½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .60 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots...oz. 1.05 - —
strong NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .53 - —
Soda ash dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.37
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 -
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. stock points. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works .....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .14¼- .15⅛
soln., dms., works .....gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo.17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots .....kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.53 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. .....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26 - .30⅛
USP, XVI gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib., dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. .....lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms .....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. ...lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton.199.50 - —

Sodium metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .193
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works..lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works..lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ...ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis..ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. 25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26 .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Mies lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 6.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 6.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —

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Potassium Carbonate

in 91-94% POWDERED FORM

- *for faster dissolving!*
- *for better compounding!*

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- Faster dissolving
- 91-94% K_2CO_3
- Attractively priced
- Packed in 100-lb., 5-ply polyethylene-protected bags and 400-lb. lined barrels

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Company_____
Position_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ DU.9

Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic—Sulfur, Coml.

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .562 - .616
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works m. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms. lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms m. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E. lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E. lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum) solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 56.00 - 57.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .776 - .786
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .98 - .99
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .836 - 1.055
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .78½- .79¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .953 - .973
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .09
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 10-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0550- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0855- —
octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —

for sorbitol (pellets, resin grade)

COMPARE IT FOR PRICE

Take a look at the current prices for various sorbitol products . . . then compare it against the polyol you're now using!

SORBO® (70% aqueous solution)
tankcars . . . . . 15c/lb.
Pellets, resin grade; drums,
carloads . . . . . 23c/lb.
(all prices f.o.b. Atlas Point, Delaware)

Many polyol users are not aware of the low price of sorbitol, a price which has never gone in any direction except *down*, in over 15 years of manufacturing history.

If this price catches your eye, then we suggest you get acquainted with sorbitol's many other advantages. It belongs to the same chemical family as glycerin and the glycols, but has won a place all its own for its unique properties as a starting material for alkyd resin synthesis and as a moisture-conditioning agent.

Sorbitol is made by hydrogenation of an inexhaustible raw material—sugar—and is therefore not subject to seasonal fluctuations in price or supply.

Investigate sorbitol:

for conditioning
Adhesives
Candy
Cosmetics
Dentifrices
Elixirs
Tobacco

for synthesis of
Resins
Varnishes

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

offices in principal cities

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Sulfur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract..long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports..long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines ..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l. same basis.... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .015 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .04½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltc., unit-ton. .83 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .83 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.40 - —
t.c.l., works..... ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
t.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works..ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd....lb. .07¾- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07⅞- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s....lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅞- —
special tanks, dlvd..... lb. .07⅞- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅛- .08⅝
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- .10⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¼- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse..lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E..lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots..gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works..... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots...lb. .72 - —
less tons lots..... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .09½- —
Thymol fib. dms..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin, metal (Straits) .....lb. .97 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots.....ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, c.l.....ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E..... lb. .26½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08⅝- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works.....lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist..... gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio...gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. ... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district.. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y.gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex .....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.... gal. .35 - —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., t.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l. works frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys works frt adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —

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HIRAM WALKER a great name in the fermentation field

NOW:

HIRAM WALKER a prime producer of RIBOFLAVIN (vitamin B_2)

Hiram Walker now produces RIBOFLAVIN, U.S.P. manufactured under the most rigid standards of production, research and control. With Hiram Walker's RIBOFLAVIN, U.S.P., you are assured of:

QUALITY—that almost a hundred years experience in the fermentation field has taught!

CONSISTENCY—most modern facilities dedicated to the production of a uniformly high-quality product!

DELIVERIES—supplies of Hiram Walker's Riboflavin, U.S.P. will be stored in the East in New York City, Midwest in Peoria, Ill. and Farwest in San Francisco, Cal. to assure prompt deliveries to all areas at all times!

distributed exclusively by:

DESMO CHEMICAL CORP.

607 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Tricresyl Phosphate, Petroleum—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., nonret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l. dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .... lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E .... lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerthyritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works in .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75 dms., works lb 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8% dms., dlvd lb 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse.ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis..... ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms..... lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs .... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb.21 00 - 27 50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. exdock ton.70.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1 28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins .....lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins .....lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots .....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots .... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .... lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb 1.40 - 1.5
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt alld..... lb. .18 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots.....kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.....lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .63 - —
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100 lb. ctns..lb. .73 - .76
slabs, 100 lb. ctns....lb. .72 - .75
yellow, bricks, 100 lb. ctns....lb. .65 - .67
slabs, 100 lb. ctns.....lb. .64 - .66
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
refd., bgs. .....lb. .50 - .51
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .58
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
pure refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 - .59
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots..lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots..lb. .62 - .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .61
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots.lb. .66 - .67
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .44 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works..lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .86 - .88
tech., bgs lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb 18 19

—Continued on page 32

White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .19 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crysts., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

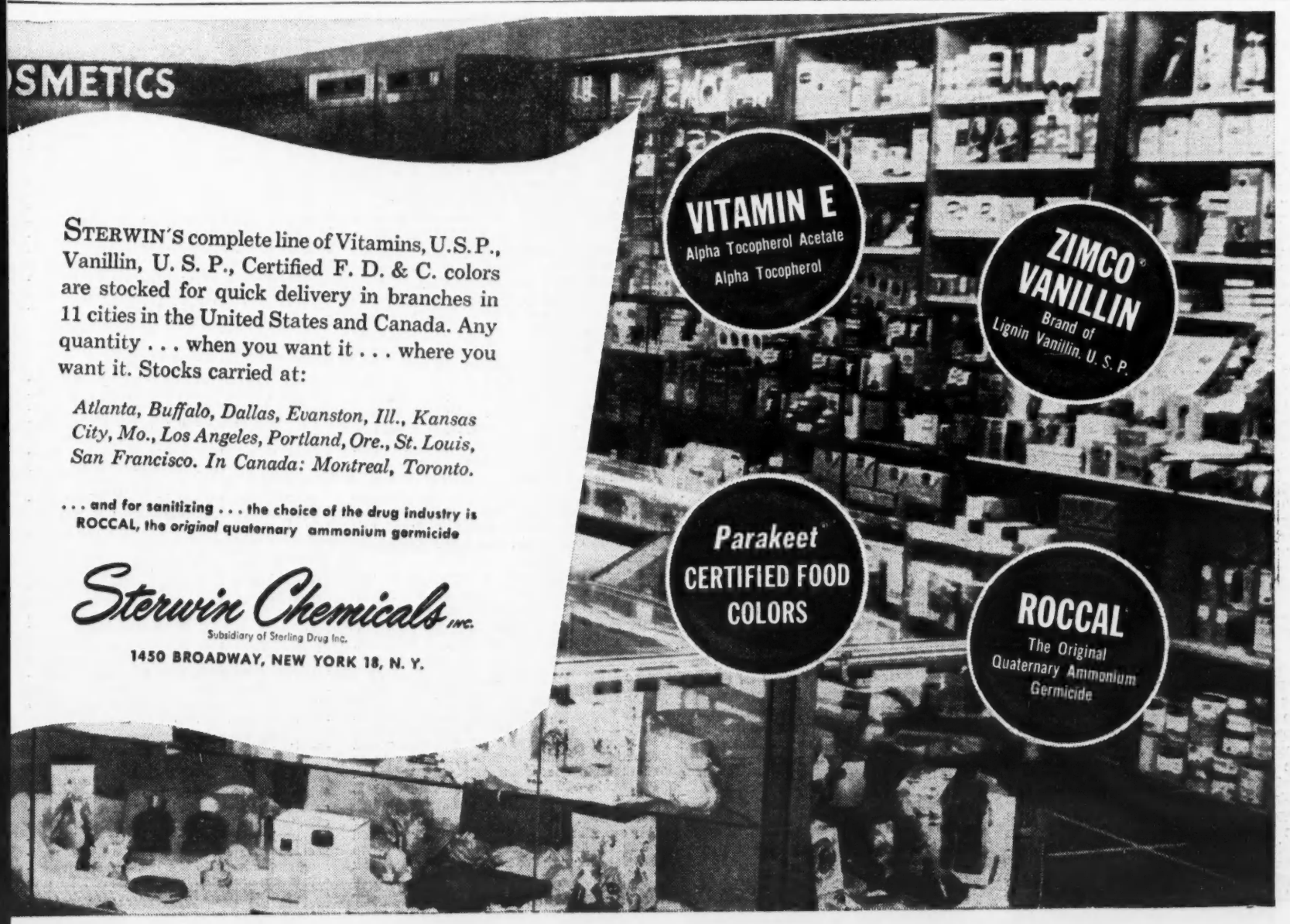
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French (type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian (type bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .202
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd dms lb 26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 - —
New York lb. .13½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld. lb. .14⅝ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Zinc sulfate, cryst., 22% ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran, dms lb 26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04⅝ - —
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works. lb. .07⅛ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works, lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —



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Budget-Balancing Outlook

The majority of opinion among observers of political procedure does not expect the federal budget to be brought into balance at the next session of the congress. The prevailing feeling is that there will be heavy fighting under the battleflags of political expediency and national defense, which will block any movement entailing the maintenance of the existing tax program or the removal of the defense-spending prop from employment. It is generally agreed that the biggest noise will be made in advocacy of individual tax reductions. Most observers are of the opinion that that campaign will be fairly matched by the demands for federal expenditures for schools and roads—and more help for farmers.

That would leave the balance of power in the defense-spending areas—and there is not much feeling that those areas have a downward slope: the defense executives have made it quite plain that they will make no cuts merely to balance the budget.

There is one ray of at least a little candlepower becoming visible in the tax mist. It comes from a spreading of the belief that hidden taxes have no place in the American system of governmental relations with the people. It is being urged that all federal taxation should be direct; that there should be no tax on the earnings of a corporation or other business enterprise as such, the income tax being levied on the individuals who get those earnings, not on the buyers of the concern's goods or services who are now required to contribute to its earnings whatever is needed to pay the tax thereon. That ray will not shine in the areas of political expediency, because, even if simple logic were to have any influence there, it would be difficult to convince the individual consumer that he might save even as much in untaxed prices as he might have to pay in consequently higher income tax. Lack of such conviction, of course, would not create votes.

Business has a place on both sides of the planning for a balanced budget. It should especially make itself heard and heeded in a demand that business methods be more adequately applied in defense spending. It can find many instances of where such an application would profitably fit in the findings of the Hoover commission on outmoded surpluses. There is a place for something more businesslike also in connection with the disposal of surpluses.

Business has a big chance to do much for the national economic welfare in connection with the construction of a better tax system. In August, last year, the under Secretary of the Treasury, speaking at a conference sponsored by the American Management Association, at least implied that businessmen and investors would have a major role in the shaping of future tax policy. Pointing out that the recently completed tax project was one of revision, not reduction, he declared that there had not been enough time to complete action on various changes, but that substantial reductions had been effected and economic restraints had been reduced.

The Treasury official admitted that some widely criticized provisions of the former code had been continued, speaking especially of excise levies. That is one area in which business can do much useful, desirable advising. There should be no place in any equitable tax program for discriminatory treatment of taxpayers on the basis of what they do legally with their money, unless the revenue thus collected can be and is applied wholly in the service of the purpose for which the taxed expenditure was made.

From whatever angle it is viewed, budget balancing is a business job, not one of practical politics—even in the business of votegetting. The controlling purpose should be the economic welfare of all the people, as well as of their country. That is what business is for.

Meeting Education Problems

Preparations are getting under way for the White House Conference on Education. It is too early, however, to get any information on what is or will be the nature and extent of the participation of business in either the preparatory or the conclusive deliberations. To judge from what has been published in the matter, it will be predominantly, almost exclusively, handled by educators. Because the basic problems involve a factor of enormous costs, it is imperative that there should be at least equal participation at all points by those who will have to provide the money which those costs entail.

That is only one reason why business should take a big part in the consideration of problems of education. A really more important reason is that business has the biggest need of any segment of the public for an adequate supply of properly educated personnel. That need is not now being met. The reasons for the shortcomings are one of the most confused aspects of the general education problem. Although they rest largely upon the same grounds as does the inadequacy of public interest in that problem, there is so much vagueness in both instances and so much consequent unsatisfactoriness in the public relations of educators that no general rule of approach can be laid down.

The one thing that is clear—its pertinence is but narrowly admitted—is that the most promising approach to all problems of education is local. Yes; that does not lay much light upon those most discussed matters of higher education; but that is not the level at which the most helpful approach can be made. Even in the productive segments of business where there is more than average applicability of the much publicized declaration of the serious need for scientifically qualified personnel, there is a more important need for better basic education on which such qualification can be developed.

The big need at all levels of education is not so much for bigger output as it is for better output—a fact which has particular pertinence in all aspects of business. The real lack of volume is in facilities (classrooms and teachers) at all levels. It is true that great numbers of meritorious students are deprived of the full measure of education for which they are fitted. That is why the funding of scholarships is commendable. But, as long as a goodly proportion of those who enter institutions of higher learning do so only to pass the time away, or for social reasons, or through exile by relief-seeking parents, the facilities cannot accommodate also the really deserving. Business can increase the capacity of those facilities, as well as those at lower levels. Its doing so would make it possible for other institutions to adopt the policy of Phillips Academy to allocate a substantial portion of the annual budget for scholarship awards "on the basis of ability, need, character and promise." That, quite obviously, would do much good in all directions.

Selling Is What Pays

It is a little more than a year since the head of the Small Business Administration said:—"The real problem of business is not the problem of production; it is the problem of distribution and selling." The National Association of Manufacturers much more recently conducted a radio forum on "The Changing Outlook in Marketing," in which the opportunities in selling as a means of livelihood were presented and the size of the economic role of marketing was stressed. Still later, the National Sales Executives has been proclaiming the virtues of "Consumerism," a doctrine with the objective—"a better standard of living for everyone through better selling."

There are still some participants in the promotion of economic progress who aver, even when recognizing the essentialness of selling, that production and expansion are the most potent, practically the only basic contributors to that progress. It must be said that the more influential proponents of that theory are in the financial segments of the economy. Their position is a "natural": production and expansion are costs and require financing. It is not so easy to see why some of them declare that buying power is practically a negligible factor in the economy; because unbought production certainly does not contribute a penny to anything—except the amount of governmental spending for surpluses.

It is true, as is argued, that production does provide employment, also a market for materials—but it must be sold to provide the money to pay for them. It must be admitted, of course, that buying power is not an active factor in the economy. Its influence is latent; it must be developed into buying; and that requires the application of selling—or marketing, merchandising, distributing, or whatever it may be called—that converts production into consumption. "In the unprecedented supply of goods now being manufactured," said the president of the Sales Executives Club of New York a short time ago, "are the seeds of economic growth or stagnation; only sales will nourish the seeds of prosperity."

It is clear to all students of the matter that selling lags behind the progress of production. Its methods are quite justifiably called antiquated in certain respects. It gets little, if any recommendation as a chosen vocation by educational advisers at any but postgraduate levels. In that respect, it stands today along with the majority of callings in which social science, rather than physical science or technology, is an influential factor. The fact that it pays well seems to be overlooked.

Selling, by whatever name it may be called, is today's biggest business problem—and need. It has many aspects, especially in areas of interdepartmental correlations and public relations. Its biggest need is for real market research, properly interpreted.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

An important ruling came out of the Department of Labor a few days ago that is calculated to give a big boost to the efforts of the labor unions to put all industry under guaranteed annual wage contracts. Another development also going through the federal mill will give the movement a forward prod.

The guaranteed annual wage agreements signed with the automobile companies and forming the pattern for similar pacts to be sought in the chemicals and other industries, generally call upon the employers to make a contribution to a fund to be used to supplement unemployment compensation payments of the states.

The ruling of the Department of Labor that will help the labor unions to spread the GAW philosophy is to the effect that payments made by employers into the GAW funds are not to be treated as wages for the purposes of the minimum wage law. This means that employers can eliminate these contributions from consideration when figuring the regular wage rate for overtime purposes. The ruling marks a departure from past views of the department that any payment by an employer for the benefit of an employee was wages as defined in the fair labor standards act.

The other federal ruling still in the works is one expected soon to be issued by the Treasury Department to the effect that employer contributions to the GAW fund are tax deductible business expenses.

The Tax Reduction Issue

Another reduction in taxes is in the cards for next year. Aside from the fact that it is good politics to reduce taxes in an election year, there are also sound economic reasons for lower taxes, and one of them is the probability of a balanced budget in the fiscal year starting July 1, 1956.

The real issue, however, will be over the question whether the greater portion of relief from the tax burden is to go to the low- or middle-income individual tax group, or whether it shall be spread more evenly over all groups, including corporations. The Democrats will be thumping for the "little" man and can be expected to drag out last year's proposal again to raise the individual exemption to $800. They have already started a study of last year's changes in the tax laws, with a view to taking back some of the benefits bestowed on the "rich."

Any lowering of taxes is conditioned, of course, on keeping government spending in check. Any sharp increase in government spending could wreck the possibility of lower taxes. Government spending, however, is expected to trend downward, and if the blueprints laid out by the Hoover commission are followed, the savings to the taxpayers could be very substantial—not millions of dollars but billions of dollars.

Words in Oleo Ads

An official interpretation may be forthcoming from the Federal Trade Commission on the scope of the monopoly rightfully claimed by the dairy industry over the English language in the selection of words which may be used by the oleomargarine industry to advertise its table spread.

A 1950 amendment to the FTC act prohibits any representation or suggestion "by statement, word, design, device, sound * * *" that margarine is a dairy product. There have been a number of cases in the past where the commission has successfully forced changes in oleomargarine advertisements because some of the words might lead someone to confuse margarine with butter, but one of the big producers has now decided that there must be some limit on the words to which the butter people can claim ownership and has refused to negotiate a cease and desist order, but is insisting that the matter go to hearing.

In this case the commission is complaining because the producer, in advertising its margarine, is using such words and phrases as "fresh-churned," that it is "churned a full hour" or "so thoroughly churned and blended that it can't taste oily." The commission contends these expressions have long been used in connection with dairy products and thus belong exclusively to the butter manufacturers, even though churning might be one of the operations in manufacture of oleomargarine.

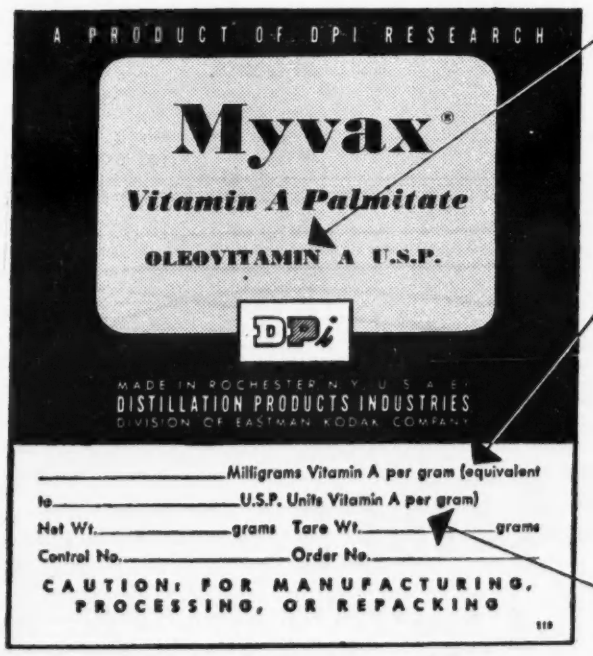
Myvax® and U. S. P. XV

The fifteenth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia was issued July 1, 1955, to become official December 15, 1955.

A monograph has been set up for bulk vitamin A products. To meet it, our products needed a change only in the labels.

Only two minor changes are made in assay procedure: 1) the Carr-Price blue-color test is used solely for identification without specifying a ratio of the potency so measurable to the official spectrophotometric potency; 2) the ether extract for spectrophotometric assay is no longer to be boiled down and dried with sodium sulfate.

To conform to the new revision, the labels on Myvax Vitamin A Palmitate and Myvax Vitamin A Acetate will look like this: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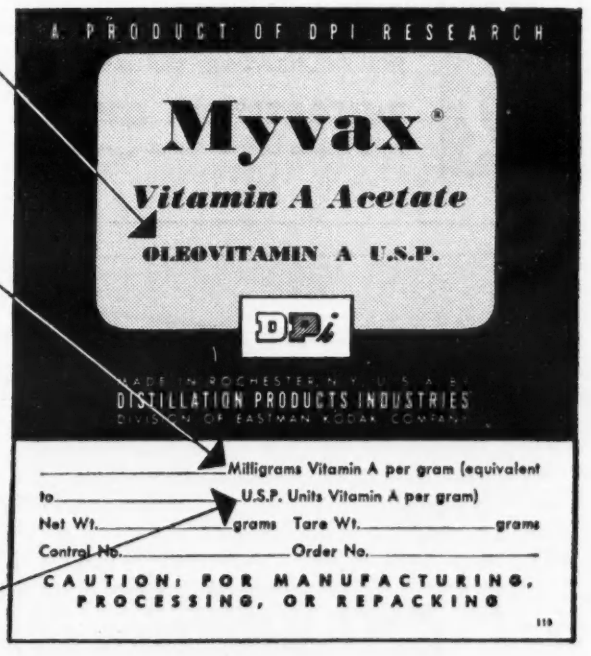
Myvax®
Vitamin A Palmitate
OLEOVITAMIN A U.S.P.
DPi
MADE IN ROCHESTER N.Y. U.S.A. BY
DISTILLATION PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Milligrams Vitamin A per gram (equivalent
to U.S.P. Units Vitamin A per gram)
Net Wt. grams Tare Wt. grams
Control No. Order No.
CAUTION: FOR MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, OR REPACKING
119

1. The word "Oleovitamin A" indicates that the product meets all the U. S. P. standards for solutions of vitamin A ester in edible vegetable oil.

2. Potency of bulk Oleovitamin A must now be stated in terms of equivalent milligrams of vitamin A per gram of solution. Logically this is justifiable on the grounds that vitamin A is no longer officially measured biologically but as a definite chemical entity. The water-soluble vitamins went through such a change years ago. Note, however, that the "milligrams" of the labeling are *equivalent* milligrams of vitamin A alcohol, not actual milligrams of the particular vitamin A ester.

3. Labeling in terms of both milligrams and units helps in getting accustomed to the gravimetric designation. One milligram is 3,333 U. S. P. units.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DPi
MADE IN ROCHESTER N.Y. U.S.A. BY
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Heavy Chemicals

Calcined alumina and aluminum hydrate were increased due to recently incurred higher labor costs. Antimony trichloride was higher owing to advances in antimony metal. Anhydrous ferric chloride was advanced, and copper chloride was also up. Chlorine in cylinders advanced on spot. Tankcar and unit-car shipments were slated for increases effective October 1.

Also scheduled for advances October 1 were soda ash, caustic soda, sodium carbonate monohydrate, sodium bicarbonate, sal soda, sodium sesquicarbonate, and sodium orthosilicate. Phosphoric acid was slated for higher prices on that date, as well as mono- and diammonium phosphates, certain calcium phosphates excluding food grade, sodium acid pyrophosphate, and disodium phosphate duohydrate.

Silicofluorides were firm at advances of two weeks ago, with some firms offering material at higher prices than the newly established increases owing to higher at-plant costs of recovery and acid. Calcium chloride shipments so far showed no adverse reaction to recently boosted quotations. Boron chemicals also moved nicely following advances effective September 1.

Zinc metal was quiet at higher prices established two weeks ago. Copper supplies were critically short, and recent higher quotations for primary spot copper had no dampening effect on consuming interest. Mercury showed further signs of recovery from its long decline. Smelter and domestic mine production of primary antimony during the second quarter remained virtually unchanged from output in the first quarter.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended September 10 at 74.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.1 percent for the previous week and 75.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Prices were firm at recently raised levels. Demand held about steady, with shipments against old contracts moving in good volume.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand held up fairly well, and in some sections of the country, supplies were in reasonably good balance with inquiry. Byproduct acid continued to be heavily produced in some sections, however, and supplies were burdensome.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—One source reported that demand had declined, partly owing to a decrease in consumption for propellants and refrigerants. However, it was emphasized that business was going along at a satisfactory rate. Prices were unchanged.

Acid, Nitric—There was little in the way of fresh developments in this market. Prices held unchanged. Demand continued good for a number of end uses.

Acid, Phosphoric—Prices were scheduled to be advanced effective October 1 on spot and contract. Food grade, 75 percent, was raised 25c. per hundred pounds; 80 percent, 31c. per hundred pounds, and NF, 25c. per hundred.

Acid, Sulfuric—Buying interest continued good. Steel output last week climbed to an estimated 95.1 percent of capacity, or 2,295,000 tons, as compared with 2,264,000 tons, or 93.8 percent of capacity the previous week, and 1,583,000 tons the same week a year ago.

Steel production in August set a record for that month, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Steel output during August totaled 9,583,000 tons, the total being more than 177,000 tons above the 9,405,580 tons produced in August, 1953, which was the previous record for the month.

Alumina, Calcined—Calcined alumina was increased by a producer following recent settlement of wage negotiations which necessitated a passing on of increased labor costs. Material was newly quoted at 41¼c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 4½c. to 5½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Aluminum Fluoride—Prices were slated for upward revisions following an advance in labor costs. Fluoride was currently quoted at 41¼c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 16¾c. to 18¾c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, depending on quantity.

Aluminum Hydrate — Heavy hydrate moved higher following a rise in labor costs, and was newly quoted at 2.95c. per pound, bags, carlots, freight equalized with 2,000-20,000 pounds lots quoted at 4.2c., same basis, and bulk, carlots, 2.7c. per pound, same basis.

Ammonium Phosphates—Prices for commercial grade (mono-) and dibasic were scheduled to be increased 35c. per hundred pounds, effective October 1, bringing prices to $9 per hundred pounds, carlots, freight equalized.

Antimony Trichloride—A producer announced new schedules for antimony trichloride, effective immediately on spot, and October 1 on contract. Anhydrous solid material was newly listed at 41c. per pound, pails, carlots, f.o.b. works and 43c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Flake material was 1c. per pound higher. The increase was attributed to higher metal costs.

Calcium Chloride—Prices were firm at recently instated higher levels. Consuming demand was strong. Supplies were adequate for current needs. With the settlement of a strike at the plant of a midwestern producer, supplies were expected to become more easy within the next few weeks.

Chlorine—Cylinder chlorine was raised effective September 8 on spot by ¾c. per pound across the board, in conformity with the previously announced 12c. per hundred pounds advance slated for October 1 on contract for cylinder, tankcar, and multi-unit chlorine.

Chlorine liquid in cylinders was newly listed at 10¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and 11¾c. to 13c. per pound, less carlots, metropolitan area. Buying interest for chlorine continued strong, and supplies were believed to be on the tight side. However, the return to work at a midwestern chemical plant following a long strike was expected to in some measure alleviate the close position.

Effective October 1, single-unit tanks were slated to list at $3.05 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; multiple units, five cars, $3.92 per hundred pounds, same basis; three cars, $4.12 per hundred, same basis; two cars, $5.12 per hundred, and one car, $7.12 per hundred, same basis.

Ferric Chloride—Producers raised anhydrous technical ferric chloride by 5c. per hundred pounds, effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract. Anhydrous chloride was newly quoted at $7 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, works, and $7.85 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Previously, liquid sewage treatment grade ferric chloride had been increased, the advances occurring in June. The new price rises on anhydrous were said to have been necessitated by increased labor, material and freight costs.

Fluorspar — Domestic production of fluorspar increased during the second quarter of 1955, with output and shipments of finished fluorspar totaling 70,000 short tons and 72,700 tons, respectively, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. This was a gain of about 23 percent in production and 21 percent in shipments compared with the first quarter of 1955 and was substantially above the rate of output reported for the corresponding three-month period in 1954. Consumption also increased, principally as the result of record usage for the production of hydrofluoric acid, and increased consumption at steel plants. Imports for consumption in the second quarter totaled 87,300 short tons, an increase of about 6 percent compared with those reported in the first quarter.

Silicofluorides—Prices established for silicofluorides last week held firm. Potassium, up ½c. per pound, was newly listed

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Alumina, calcined, 0.4c. per lb.
Aluminum hydrate, 0.1c. per lb.
Antimony trichloride, 2½c. per lb.
Chlorine, liq., cyls., ¾c. per lb.
Copper chloride, cryst., 1¼c. per lb.
Ferric chloride, anhyd., 25c. per 100 lbs.
Mercury, $17 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Stannic oxide, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
99.55	99.53	98.48	98.53

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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at 9.9c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works; sodium, bags, 7½c. per pound, same basis; ammonium, drums, 11¾c., same basis; magnesium, 10c., same basis, and zinc, 12½c., same basis. Some schedules were higher than the above owing to higher acid and recovery costs at some plants.

Soda Ash—Prices were slated to be increased 10c. per hundred pounds across the board effective October 1. Current consuming demand remained strong, with supplies on the tight side. With the settlement of a labor dispute of long standing at a midwestern soda ash plant, stocks were expected to become more freely available within the next six to eight weeks.

Soda, Caustic—Solid caustic was scheduled to increase by 25c. per hundred pounds, and liquid by 10c. per hundred pounds, effective October 1. The price advances were necessitated by higher labor, freight, and materials costs which had accumulated for some time. Buying interest continued strong for many end uses.

United States producers of rayon and acetate shipped a total of 107,500,000 pounds of yarn, staple and tow during August, or 14 percent more than was shipped in July and 19 percent over the 90,100,000 pounds shipped in August, 1954, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Shipments in August consisted of 106,000,000 pounds for domestic consumption and the balance for export. Shipments of rayon and acetate for the first eight months of 1955 have aggregated 845,300,000 pounds, a gain of 19 percent over the 707,400,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period of 1954.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Quotations were scheduled to be raised October 1. Regular powdered and granular grades were increased 10c. per hundred pounds; treated free flowing was increased 15c. per hundred pounds, and baking powder, 20c. per hundred pounds.

Sal soda was also slated for increases, as was monohydrated sodium carbonate. The advances naturally fell into line with increases in the price of soda ash, brought about by accumulated advances in operational costs over the past two years.

Sodium Orthosilicate—A producer advanced contract and spot prices effective October 1 for sodium orthosilicate. Anhydrous was scheduled for a 30c.-per-hundred advance to $6.30 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Phosphates—Some of the sodium phosphates are to be raised October 1, according to producers. Acid pyrophosphate will be upped 50c. per hundred pounds. Duohydrated dibasic sodium phosphate is scheduled for a 35c.-per-hundred increase, also effective October 1.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—This material is also slated for increases effective October 1, in line with other sodium carbonates. Advances of 15c. per hundred pounds across the board have been scheduled.

Sodium Sulfate—Glaubers' salts and saltcake remained unchanged in price. Supplies were currently ample for consumer needs. Trade sources indicated that with continuing expansion of kraft paper production facilities, stocks were expected to stay in fairly close balance with demand during the next few months.

Sulfur—The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or paint shipments, apparent sales, and producers' stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	May 1955	June 1955	June 1954
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	455,508	425,050	455,174
Mine or plant shipments	517,572	528,041	426,595
Apparent sales	*526,301	*474,545	*445,267
Producers stocks	†2,924,882	†2,875,387	†3,202,514
Recovered sulfur production	35,800	32,500	30,500
Mine or plant shipments	36,161	33,190	35,298
Apparent sales	*36,985	*33,190	*35,298
Producers stocks	†123,956	†123,266	†126,575

* Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.
† Producers stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Chemicals—Following increases in tin, potassium stannate was increased to 69.3c. to 65.9c. per pound; sodium stannate, 56.2c. to 61.6c.; stannic chloride, 77.6c. per 78.6c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 83.6c. to $1.055; hydrous crystals, 78½c. to 79½c., and sulfate, 95.3c. to 97.3c. Oxide was lower due to previous adjustments, listed at 98c. to 99c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary aluminum prices held without change. Pigs were quoted at

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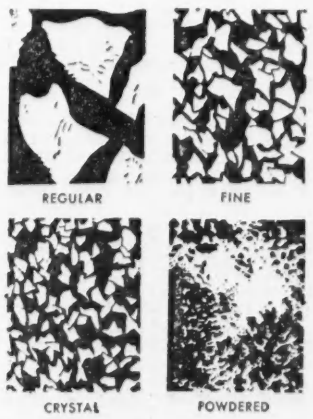

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Antimony—Smelter production and domestic mine production of antimony during the second quarter of 1955, 2,000 and 160 short tons, respectively, remained virtually unchanged from that in the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Consumption during the April-June period was 2,800 tons, a 3 percent decrease from the 2,900 tons consumed in the first quarter. Of the total quantity consumed 65 percent was used in the manufacture of nonmetal products and 35 percent was used in the manufacture of metal prod-

Stocks of antimony held by consumers, dealers and smelters on June 30 increased 9 percent above the 7,000 tons reported on hand April 1, and 6 percent above the 7,200 tons reported on hand the beginning of the year.

Imports of antimony increased 32 percent during the second quarter and amounted to 2,900 short tons, compared with 2,200 tons received during the preceding quarter. Of the total received 31 percent came from Mexico, 27 percent from the Union of South Africa, 19 percent from Bolivia and the remainder from other countries. Exports of metal and alloys (gross weight) amounted to 6 tons, compared with 25 tons in the first quarter.

Chromium—At midyear, 1955, the six-month consumption rate of all chromite was the highest in history, exceeding by 69 percent the consumption rate of the corresponding period of 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of chromite for metallurgical purposes during the first half of 1955 was 8 percent above the previous high set in the corresponding period of 1953, but consumption of chromium alloys and metal was 13 percent below January-June rate.

In June, consumption of chromite for all purpose rose 8 percent over May; metallurgical use (in manufacturing ferrochromium and other chromium alloys, chromium metal, and in direct additions to steel) increased 4 percent, and refractory use (in making refractory bricks, cements, ramming mixtures and plastic mixes) climbed 22 percent, but chemical use (in producing sodium bichromate, chromic acid and other chromium chemicals) declined 6 percent.

Producers of chromium ferroalloys use all types of chromite, including chemical and refractory grades. Metallurgical grade chromite (everything not refractory or chemical) consumed in June by metallurgical producers constituted 77 percent of the total; chemical grade was 13 percent, and refractory grade 10 percent. Of the metallurgical grade, 61 percent had a Cr/Fe ratio of at least 3:1, 24 percent had less than 3.1 but at least 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio, and 15 percent had less than 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio.

Output of metallurgical products totaled 32,570 short tons, and producers stocks at the end of June totaled 42,641 tons. Production of chromium chemicals was 10,209 tons in terms of sodium bichromate equivalent.

Domestic production (shipments) of chromite in June totaled 12,237 short tons, natural weight. On a dry weight basis, shipments from California totaled 1,335 tons, Montana 9,883 tons, and Oregon 505 tons.

At the end of June, 1955, prices reported for foreign chromite were as follows:—(Per long dry ton, f.o.b. cars, United States Atlantic ports):—Rhodesian, 48 percent Cr_2O_3, 3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump), $43 to $44, and 48 percent, no ratio, $29 to $31; South African (Transvaal), 48 percent, no ratio $31 to $32, and 44 percent, no ratio, $22 to $23; Turkish, 48 percent, 3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump and concentrates), $52 to $53.

For domestic chromite delivered to Grants Pass, Ore., the General Services Administration offers $115 for lump ore and $110 for fines and concentrates containing 48 percent Cr_2O_3 and having Cr/Fe ratio of 3:1.

United States imports of all grades of chromite in June declined 26 percent below the previous month, according to the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce. Metallurgical and chemical grade imports dropped 40 percent and 73 percent, respectively, but refractory imports rose 52 percent.

The Philippines was the major source of chromite, supplying 38 percent of the total and 91 percent of the refractory grade. Other suppliers of refactory ore were South Africa, India and Cuba. Metallurgical chromite came principally from Turkey (45 percent), Rhodesia (34 percent), and South Africa (13 percent). All chemical chromite originated in South Africa.

Copper—Metal continued firm and unchanged on the domestic market following recent sharp advances. Electrolytic copper was quoted at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Various reports in the industry last week indicated that recovery from flood damage in New England has been very rapid. Shipments from some copper and brass mills have already been resumed, and full operations are expected within the next six to eight weeks in the majority of affected plants.

Mercury—Metal was quoted higher and nominal at $272 per flask, spot.

Platinum—The present market on this item ranged from $90 to $94 per ounce. There was little new to report on this market other than a demand and supply situation which sustained high price levels, following a period of only nominal quotations.

Silver — The market was unchanged, with bullion quoted at 90¾c. per ounce, spot.

The United States exported $5,810,759 in silver in the fiscal year 1955, according to the Bureau of Census. At the time, imports amounted to $80,577,962. Ore and base bullion exports amounted to $49,580, while exports accounted for $41,955,355. Refined bullion exports amounted to $3,648,142, and imports, $36,049,376.

Tin—Tin metal fluctuated narrowly during the week, ending at 97c. per pound, spot.

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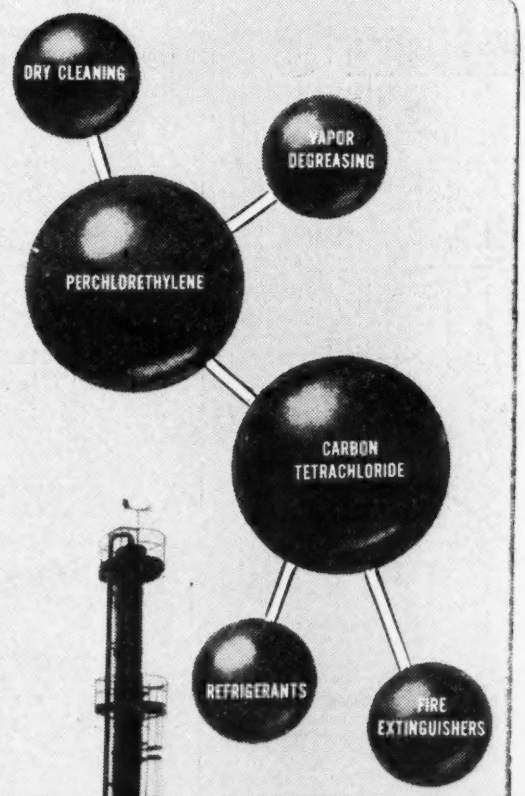

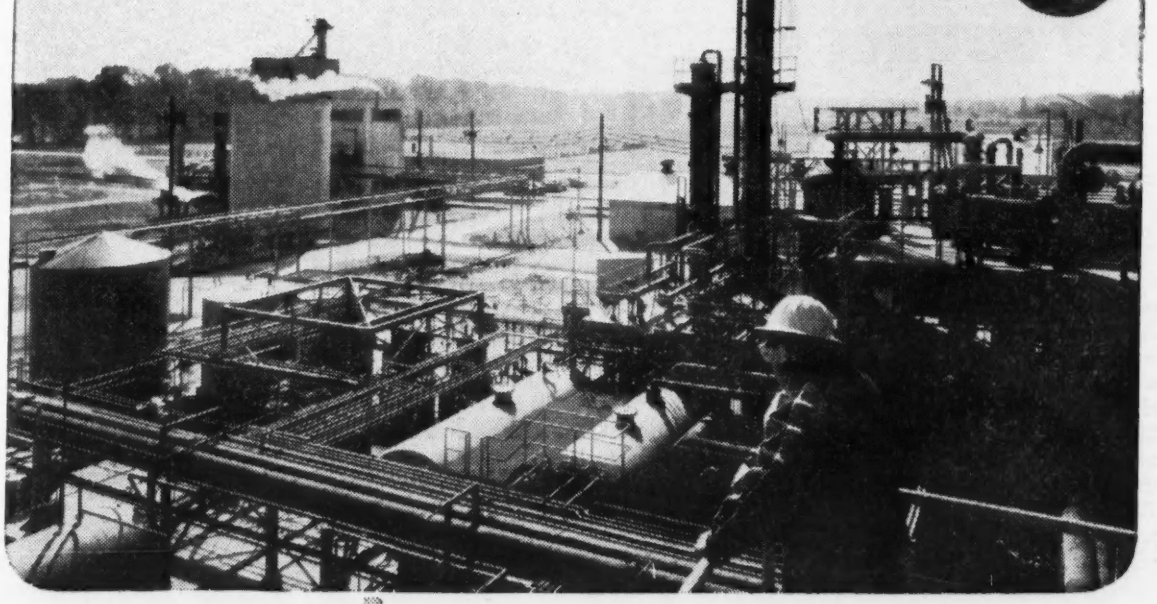

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Petroleum to Be Sought In Pakistan by 2 Texans

The Embassy of Pakistan last week announced the signing of two agreements with N. B. Hunt and C. L. Hunt of Dallas, Tex., for the search of crude oil in West Pakistan. Each agreement covers an area of 10,000 square miles.

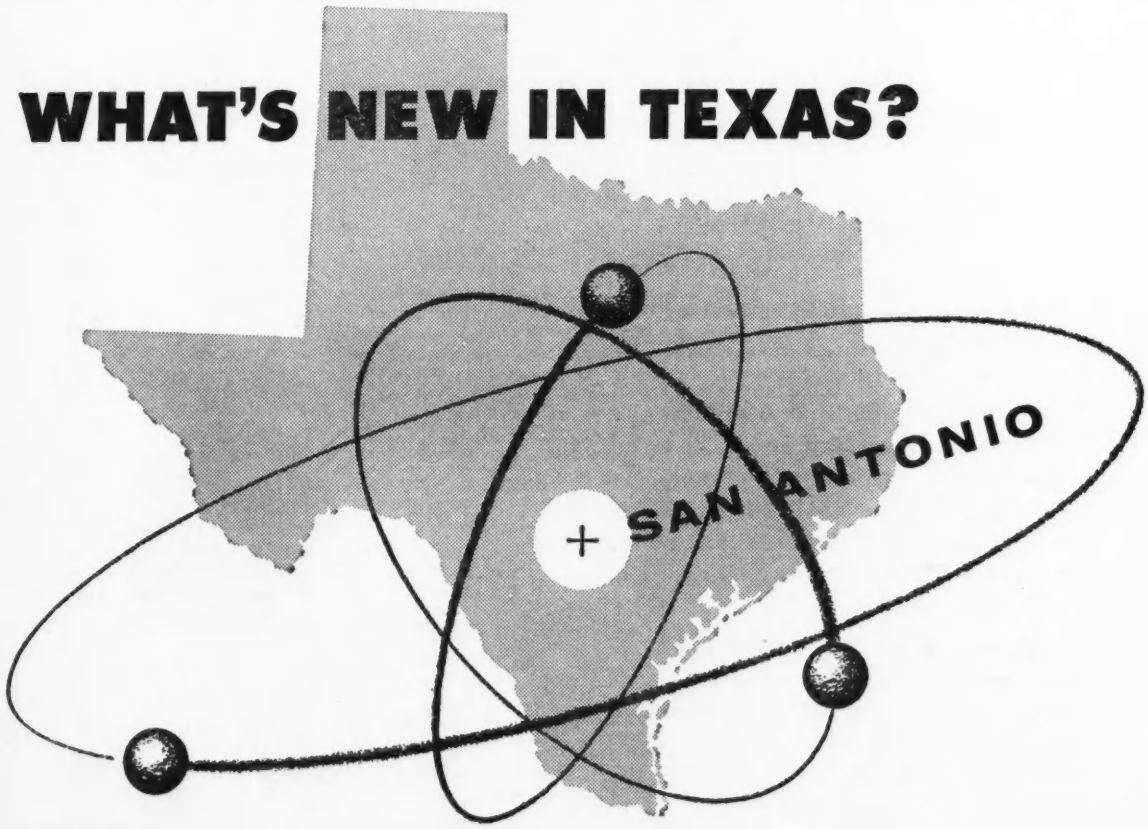
The terms of each agreement provide that the Pakistan government will share in the risks of the search through a 25 percent participation in the costs of exploration, with the other signatory providing the remaining 75 percent. On this basis the government of Pakistan has agreed to invest funds as required up to a maximum of $5,250,000 under each agreement. The agreements incorporate a depletion allowance clause which together with other financial provisions will effect a sharing of any resulting profits on a fifty-fifty basis.

The agreements provide that the Pakistan government will share in ownership of any crude oil and gas discovered on the same basis as its participation in the exploration costs, and that the Hunt organization will purchase the government's 25 percent share of oil at its wellhead value.

Cincinnati Drug Ass'n Head

Simpson E. Spencer, jr., purchasing agent for the Wm. S. Merrell Company, has been elected president of the Cincinnati Drug & Chemical Association for 1955-56. Lawrence J. Meiners, purchasing agent for Geo. H. Nowland Company, is the association's new vice-president, while Wayne F. Ellis, purchasing agent for the Ander Chemical Company, is its secretary. Frank I. Jones, sales representative for Monsanto Chemical Company, has been named treasurer.

WHAT'S NEW IN TEXAS?



NEW SOURCE OF Lithium CHEMICALS

Now under construction in San Antonio, Texas, the new $6,600,000 plant of American Lithium Chemicals, Incorporated, will help meet Industry's growing demand for lithium products. This new source of supply, an affiliate of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, will process high-grade lithium ores from extensive deposits in Southern Rhodesia. The initial production in San Antonio of lithium hydroxide, added to the present lithium carbonate output at Trona, California, now assures a substantial increase in domestic supply of lithia, used in its various forms in quality glassware, porcelain enamel glazes, lubricating grease, storage batteries, heat treating operations and humidity control. You can take advantage of this major step in American Potash & Chemical's program of expansion in the lithium chemical field by including this new source in your future lithium plans.

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Kaiser Aluminium Plans Public Offering of Stock

The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced the filing of a statement by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., seeking registration of 700,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, $50 par value. The stock is to be offered for public sale.

Proceeds from the sale of the stock, together with funds to be obtained from the sale pursuant to commitments with institutional investors of $40,000,000 aggregate principal amount of first mortgage bonds, 3¾ percent series due 1976, are proposed to be added to the cash resources of the corporation and applied as needed to the current expansion program. In addition, payments on the present bank loans due semi-annually from June 1, 1956, to December 1, 1958, are to be rescheduled, over that same period, so as to make available $13,090,000 during the period of expenditures for the current expansion program. The prospectus states that the commitments for the sale of the 3¾ percent bonds, the rescheduling of the bank loan repayments, and the issuance and sale of the preferred stock are interdependent.

Dewey & Almy Completes Addition at Greenville, S. C.

Construction of a plant in Greenville, S. C., for Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has been completed, it was announced last week. The plant, expected to begin production later this year, will make "Cryovac" plastic bags for packaging meat, poultry and cheese products.

Bids Wanted

Chemicals, consisting of resin component for use with acid component, diammonium phosphate, hydrochoric acids, methylchloride gases, caustic soda, plaster of paris, insecticide DDT, inv. 5873-A, Oct. 11, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., New York 6, N. Y.

Chlorine, 180,000 lbs., liquid, inv. 5942-G, Oct. 7, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., New York 6, N. Y.

Dessicants, 17,000 lbs., activated, medium size particles, Bayonne, N. J., inv. 261, Sept. 29, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Drugs, 8,380 bots., 1 pt., dehydrated alcohol, 282 cans, 1 gal., denatured alcohol, 144 bots. stearyl alcohol, USP, 500 gms., 192 bots., 4 oz., capryl alcohol, analyzed reagent, NF, 4,920 bots., 1 lb., chloroform, not for anesthesia, USP, 744 cans, 1 lb., ether absolute, ACS, not for anesthesia, 432 bots., 100 gms., ethyl chloride USP, 138 bots., 5 lb., mercury, NF, Somerville, N. J., Wilmington, Calif., Hines, Ill.; inv. A-71-A, Sept. 21, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Lime, 50 tons (ground limestone), in bulk, to contain approx. 54% calcium carbonate and 45% magnesium carbonate, inv. 9-6064, Sept. 23, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.

Paint, 12,850 gals, rust inhibiting enamel, 600 gals. lusterless, quick drying lacquer enamel, 1,220 gals. oil, ready mixed exterior paint, 500 gals. heat resisting enamel, 1,400 gals. rust inhibiting lacquer primer, 1,200 gals. paint and varnish remover, alkali organic solvent type, inv. 84-B, Oct. 3, semi-gloss enamel, type IV, inv. 59, Sept. 26, 1,180 gals. general purpose, pigmented spraying lacquer, 5,004 gals. general purpose, clear, spraying lacquer, 5,440 gals. and 1,608 qts. general purpose, pigmented, spraying lacquer, East & West Coast, inv. 173, Oct. 6, Aviation Supply office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, 50 tons, for regeneration of zeolite water softeners, inv. 5-4701, Sept. 20, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Aerosol Packaging Contest Will Accept Entries Soon

Entries for the aerosol industry's fourth annual packaging contest will be accepted between September 15 and October 15, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has announced. Plaque awards will be made for the best package in ten different product groups, in addition to a grand award for the outstanding package of the year. Winners will be announced at the trade association's forty-second annual meeting in New York at the Roosevelt hotel, December 5 through 7, and all contest entries will be displayed as a major part of the annual aerosol festival at that time.

Contest classifications, with awards to be based on general sales appeal of the complete aerosol package, are:—Insecticides, insect repellents and moth proofers; room deodorants; paints, enamels, other protective coatings, and paint remover; other household products such as polishes, glass cleaners, rug shampoos, and water repellents; shave products; hair preparations, other personal products such as shampoos, body deodorants, sun tan oil, and pharmaceutical items; artificial Christmas snow; industrial products, and all types of products packaged in glass and plastic pressurized containers. No entry fees are involved in the contest, and entry blanks and instructions for submission of packages may be obtained from the aerosol awards committee of CSMA, 50 East 41st street, New York.

Durez Plastics Facility Starts Producing in Kenton, Ohio

Durez Plastics Division of Hooker Electrochemical Company has brought into production a $5,000,000 plant for phenolic molding compounds at Kenton, Ohio, according to an announcement made by John F. Snyder, sr., vice-president, at Hooker's headquarters in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Kenton plant specializes in long uninterrupted runs of the largest volume compounds in Durez's line. This enables the main Durez plant at North Tonawanda, N. Y., to concentrate more intensively upon the manufacture of phenol and formaldehyde, various phenolic resins and special molding compounds produced in smaller lots. The two-plant production setup thus provides faster and more flexible service, it was stated.

Merritt-Chapman & Scott Elects 3 Board Members

The board of directors of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York, has announced the election of three new directors. They are:—Carl McFarlin, sr., executive vice-president in charge of the M-C&S chemical, paint and metallurgical division; A. I. Savin, president, treasurer and a director of Savin Construction Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., and of Whaling City Dredge & Dock Corporation, Groton, Conn., recently acquired M-C&S construction subsidiaries, and Marshal G. Staub, M-C&S executive vice-president and treasurer.

Oil Concerns Warned

—Continued from page 3

over 23 percent. Half of the companies, reporting imports of crude oil exceeded the ratio recommended by the committee and three quarters of the companies reporting imports of residual oils exceeded that ration."

"The statements of policy which the reporting companies made concerning future imports," his letter continued, "make it clear that, unless policy changes take place, the imports for the next several months will continue to be substantially in excess of the advisory committee's standard. I should add that many special circumstances were set out explaining the reasons for individual increases upon which I am not attempting to pass judgment at this time.

"The situation, stated simply, is that, considering the picture as a whole, the decisions that have been made to date will not assure the maintenance of that amount of oil production in this country which the Presidential Advisory Committee found is necessary to the national defense. It appears inescapable that in the absence of individual voluntary action by the importing companies, over and above that already taken, the government will have to take action as provided for in the trade agreements extension act of 1955.

"I should very much appreciate receiving any suggestions from you that you consider pertinent to the problem. I am addressing a similar letter to all other importing companies. I want to be certain that a solution on the basis of voluntary action is not available before any government action is taken.

"I would appreciate receiving any recommendations that you desire to make by Wednesday, September 21, 1955."

Two oil companies late last week declared the volume of their imports was not violating recommendations of the government. Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., reported that its imports this year have not exceeded the guides outlined by President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Energy and Resources. Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, said its imports have been in line with the recommendations of the committee since March.

Nat'l Gypsum to Open Plant

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., will dedicate its integrated mining and processing plant for gypsum rock and its products September 21 at Shoals, Ind. National Gypsum has built a $9,000,000 plant in Shoals, following the discovery two years ago of commercially usuable gypsum in Martin County.

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Monsanto Inorganics Post In Overseas Unit Is Filled

Edwin M. Haun has been named inorganic development manager for the overseas division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Haun has been a project supervisor in the overseas division development department since 1953. In his new position Mr. Haun will be responsible for overseas division development liaison with the inorganic chemicals division, and with the evaluation of expansion possibilities for inorganic activities overseas.

US Continuing to Reroute

—Continued from page 3

of the production facilities and to produce and sell 270,000 tons of metal by June 30, 1963. He commented further that the contract brings "a brand new primary aluminum producer into the field and as a result our defense programs and our nation's economy will be helped materially."

Harvey Machine will become the fifth producer of primary aluminum, along with the Aluminum Company of America, the Reynolds Metals Company, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, and the Anaconda Copper Company.

A. J. Walsh, commissioner of GSA's Emergency Procurement Service, signed the contract for the government. He said that the cost of the new facilities is estimated at $65,000,000.

"Harvey intends to finance the expansion from private sources with such assistance as is necessary being given under the defense production act by means of loan guarantees and advance payments for aluminum production," Mr. Walsh said.

"The government, for the life of the contract, will have first call on production from the Dalles plant. However, if the government does not take all the production, the requirements of non-integrated users will be satisfied by the same formula which exists in government contracts now operating with other companies."

The signing converts into a contract a letter of intent which GSA gave Harvey in 1953. The new contract was executed immediately after Harvey Machine entered into a separate agreement with the Bonneville Power Administration for the power lines and power necessary to operate the new plant.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals improved last week, with consumers placing a good volume of business for prompt delivery and showing more interest in forward replacements. Market tone remained firm, with prices well held at current levels, except egg albumin which was stronger and higher due to increased cost of egg whites. Egg yolk was unchanged, though steady.

Consumers continued to show active inquiry for potato starch for forward delivery. New crop starch prospects were bright for heavy production due to a record potato crop which has lowered the price for October forward delivery. A good volume of business is pending until new crop becomes available early in October. In the meantime limited stocks of old crop at producing centers are held at a premium of 1 cent above new crop. Buying interest in tapioca flour, especially from Brazil continued active and a firmer tone was noted for replacements. Offers for shipment were well held and less liberal than heretofore.

Trading in tanning materials continued light and spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment though tanners showed more inquiry in forward requirements. Replacements remained unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness at producing centers.

The Department of Agriculture announced incentive price for shorn wool, grease basis at 62 cents per pound and mohair 70 cents per pound for the 1956 marketing year beginning April 1, 1956. Prices were the same as for 1955 marketing year which ends March 31, 1956. Department officials stated that although wool production declined slightly this year, estimated at 228,000,000 pounds against 233,000,000 pounds last year, it is too early to appraise the full effect of the present level of the domestic wool output.

The department also announced plans to sell its surplus wool stocks on a competitive bid basis over a 24-month period beginning November 1. Offers each month will not be greater than one- twenty-fourth of the stocks held November 1. Stocks now total about 150,000,000 pounds, which were acquired under the wool support program. Bids will be submitted to the department's commodity office at Boston and handlers will receive regular commissions on sales.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Improved trading was reported for prompt delivery, with consumers taking larger quantities against contracts. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers have stepped up demand for prompt delivery. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was more active for immediate requirements. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Consumer interest was more active for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Better demand was reported for all grades. Prices were without change and steady. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark $8.99 and white $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantity were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Demand was more active for actual needs, with interest improved for later delivery. Market remained steady at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.24 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was reduced 68,000 bushels to 19,616,000 bushels for the week ending September 9, compared with 14,391,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn crop was forecast at 3,113,467,000 bushels as of September 1 by the Crop Reporting Board, compared with 3,477,711,000 bushels, August 1; final 1954 production of 2,964,639,000 bushels and 10-year 1944-53 average of 3,080,115,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 38.5 bushels, against 43.1 bushels, August 1; 37.1 bushels final 1954 and 36.4 bushels, 10-year average.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb.
powder, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926-1939 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
104.26	104.24	105.39	94.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Egg Albumin — Market was further strengthened by the higher cost of egg whites. This improved buying interest and actual trading flake was raised to $1.75 to $1.78 per pound and powder, $1.79 to $1.82 per pound, spot, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at 70c. to 85c. per pound, spot, according to quality and quantity.

Egg production in August was indicated at 4,895,000,000, against 5,285,000,000 in July; 4,648,000,000 August last year and 10-year average of 3,995,000,000. Production during January-August inclusive amounted to 46,723,000,000 compared with 44,841,000,000 for the same period last year and 10-year average of 42,276,000,000.

Egg Yolk—This market was steady, but not as strong as albumin. Demand was fairly active for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged at $1.04 to $1.07 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—While trading was light, active consuming inquiry continued for forward delivery. Orders were held in abeyance until new crop was available. New crop starch was merely around 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine for October forward delivery. Light stocks in Maine for immediate shipment were nominal at 7c. per pound, carlots, mills. On spot, prices were unchanged, ranging from 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Crop Reporting Board forecast the potato crop as of September 1 at 392,539,000 bushels, against 398,715,000 bushels, August 1; final 1954 production, 356,031,000 bushels and 10-year average of 401,146,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Stocks on spot were not heavy and well held. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was firm and offers for shipment from Brazil were materially smaller. Consumers continued to show active inquiry and replacements, were well held at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Consuming inquiry improved for prompt shipment. Shipments were unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Myrobalans—Primary market remained steady. Offers for shipment were not liberal and well held. Assorted JI's were quoted at $53 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment; crushed, $82, and Bombay, $55, same basis. Offers of extract were unavailable and market was merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to take moderate lots for prompt shipment. Market remained unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 12 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Sumac Extract — Shipments of spray dried powder, 50 percent tannin from Italy were available at 21c. per pound, bags, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—This market was quiet, but steady. Shipments were unchanged at unchanged quotations. Cups were unchanged at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; beards at $69 per ton. Extract was available at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Tanners showed more interest in replacements. Trading was still spotty. Shipments remained steady at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $96, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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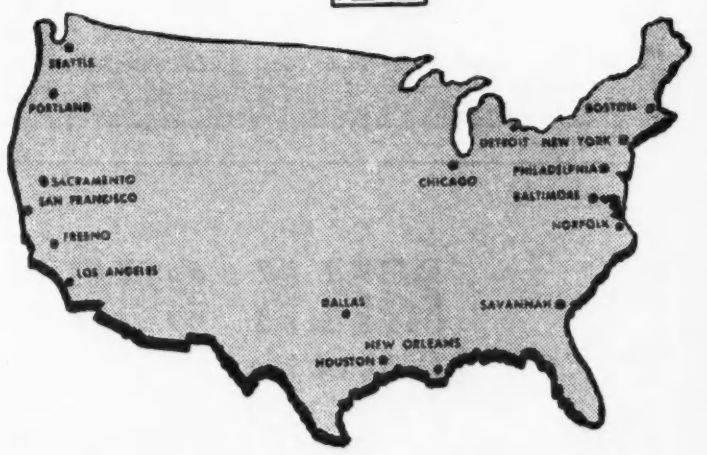

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Spot prices of monoethylamine were advanced last week. Contract schedules were due to rise October 1. None of the other related or similar amines were reported to be changing.

Price announcements in some chlorinated solvents indicated changes for October 1. In a few markets, the elimination of separate distributor and consumer schedules will take place. Fourth quarter prices for carbon tetrachloride will be up ½ cent generally, as will trichloroethylene. In methylene chloride, the revisions incorporate the discontinuance of the paint remover grade. Consumers in this outlet will use a slightly higher grade solvent (technical) at slightly higher prices. Regular consumers of technical grade methylene chloride will get a reduction of 1¼ cents in tankcars from current levels. Methyl chloroform adjustments also involve removal of consumer-distributor differentials and result in fractional changes in both directions.

Demand for industrial organics continued to hold up very well. The call was good for solvents used in industrial finishes, as well as in markets for chlorinated solvents. Glycols and various polyols were still getting good call from synthetic resins.

Glacial acetic acid moved well and was in a firmer price position. Ethylene glycol and methanol were enjoying a strong call from antifreeze outlets and from industrial uses too. Glycol and ethylene oxide were in tight supply. Glycerine still moved well. Sorbitol was steady, as were sorbitan stearates.

Acetic Acid—Producers indicated that the market for glacial acid is firming up. Business was considered good currently. Prices were felt to be stronger than they have been for some time.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Elimination of separate distributor and consumer prices, coupled with a ½c. increase will take effect October 1 on spot and contract sales. The new listings for technical grade will become 9½c. per pound in tankcars, 10½c. per pound in carlots, and 12¾c. per pound in l.c.l., all on a freight allowed east basis.

The changes represent an increase of ½c. for tankcar and l.c.l. prices, while carlot schedules remained at the former consumer listing of 10½c. Western prices are to carry the same ½c. differential. Quotations at western f.o.b. stockpoints are at 10c. in tankcars, 11c. in carlots and 13¼c. in less than carlots.

The price announcements came early last week with revisions made in other, but not all, chlorinated solvents. The higher prices were said to result from increased labor and raw material costs, among them, the anticipated October 1 rises in chlorine.

The elimination of the consumer price resulted in quotations for CP grade at a range of 11½c. to 13¾c. per pound in carlot and l.c.l. quantities, drums. Once again, the carlot price will be at the same level October 1 as the current consumer c.l. price, and the l.c.l. schedule will go up ½c.

Market activity for carbon tetrachloride was still quite good. Most of the current demand came from fluorinated hydrocarbons, particularly in the propellant and refrigeration fields. Production was sufficient to take care of consumer needs.

Ethyl Acetate—Producers reported that the movement of this ester continued at a good pace. Demand from lacquer outlets was quite good and showed no sign of falling off now. The quickening pace of business as fall activity starts was expected to keep general solvent demand up.

Prices were currently firm at levels quoted earlier. However, the strength of market activity and the gradual firming up of the picture for acetic acid was beginning to reflect in the market for acetate, it was said. Since no price moves took place by September 15, it was felt likely that quotations would be stable for the rest of the quarter. Supplies were adequate to handle present orders and were expected to be sufficient for future needs.

Ethyl Bromide—There were no further changes in this market. Prices ranged from 41c. to 43c. per pound in drum carlots, and 43c. to 45c. per pound in l.c.l., following the recent advance in schedules by a major source.

Demand was said to be holding up well. There was not as much of a lull in summer buying as had been anticipated. If sales follow their normal fall pattern and increase in the weeks ahead, suppliers can expect quite a good pace, it was felt. There was adequate production capacity to take care of expanding needs of pharmaceutical intermediates uses and other chemical end-uses.

Ethylene Dichloride—Steady demand was seen from the direction of tetraethyl lead, solvents and other uses. Prices were stable and have not reflected the same firmness as solvents that use more chlorine. The anticipated rise in chlorine schedules has led to some upward trends in those markets, it was said.

Ethylene Glycol—The market remained extremely tight, according to trade sources. Stepped-up output was still below total consumer requests. Antifreeze needs were responsible for keeping supplies so tight. Industrial demand was good and was being supplied adequately because it represented only a small portion of total glycol consumption and was relatively stable in comparison.

Ethylene Oxide—The market is reported to be very tight. Both producers and consumers were looking for extra material. Glycol producers were said to be looking for additional oxide to take care of antifreeze needs. Prices were firm without change.

Diethylamine—There were no significant changes in the market for this amine. Prices were steady without change. No immediate revisions were contemplated. Buying interest was steady. Supplies were good.

Glycerine—Stocks at the end of July dropped to a level of 38,322,000 pounds from the 40,949,000 pounds held at the end of June and the start of July, according to statistics released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Even though the figure was 12,695,000 pounds below the 51,017,000 pounds held at the end of July 1954, consumers and producers in the trade did not seem to be worried about supplies. The increases of output of synthetic glycerine from expanded facilities and a new producer in the market were two big factors allaying the fears of shortage.

Total potential output of synthetic was estimated by one source at 126,000,000 pounds annually. Other sources felt the estimate may be a little high, but indicated that 116-120,000,000 pounds may be closer. Rated capacity of the two producers of synthetic in the market now was 80,000,000 and 36,000,000 pounds annually, it was said. But, both sources have been reported running above expected levels. Thus, the speculation that capacity is actually higher than it appears on the surface. The approximate figures merely point up the prominence of the role of synthetic glycerine in the market, it was said.

In addition to the volume of synthetic glycerine available, there was more natural material being produced following the slow summer period. Further, a good deal more imported crudes have been obtainable lately. Despite continued high consumption of refined glycerine, the prospects for glycerine supplies appeared to be getting better. It was generally felt that prices of refined grades were stabilized and not likely to change in the next month or two. A good deal of the credit for the price stability imparted to the market was given to the growth of synthetic glycerine as a factor. Past history indicates that supplies would be extremely short and prices high, without the volume of synthetic glycerine available today, it was said.

July production figures show that the normal summer decline was in effect to some extent, at least. Crude output in July, including synthetic on a crude basis,

Price Trends

Advanced
Monoethylamine, 2c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
130.97	130.94	130.91	132.06

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

totaled 14,194,000 pounds, compared with 18,996,000 pounds in June, and 13,128,000 in July of last year. The six months' total for Jan.-July was 122,197,000 pounds this year, while it was 120,908,000 pounds last year.

Methanol—Demand was strong from industrial and antifreeze outlets. Prices were firm without change. Supplies were closely balanced with the call.

Methyl Bromide—Producers related that the general picture of this market was one of improvement. Demand seems to be growing domestically through new and better established uses. One good outlet was use in tobacco seed beds for weed control. The expansion in the North Carolina area was reported quite good. There was also excellent growth potential in Kentucky and Connecticut tobacco regions, it was added.

Another growing market for methyl bromide was in space fumigation uses. Grain storage bins, silos and warehouses were providing increasing outlets for methyl bromide in such work.

Methyl Chloroform—Adjustments in schedules of this solvent along with other chlorinated solvents were scheduled for October 1. The new prices were reported at 12½c. per pound in tankcars, 13½c. per pound in drums, carlots, and 16¼c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities. The tankcar and carlot schedules represent a ¼c. reduction, and the less than carlot price represents a ½c. advance. Elimination in differentials between distributor and consumer prices account for price adjustments in both directions. Prices will be quoted freight allowed. OPD will start to list methyl chloroform in its prices current section when the new levels go into effect.

Methylene Chloride—Effective October 1 on spot and contract sales, new price schedules were announced in the market. With the changes, the paint remover grade was eliminated and the differential between distributor and consumer prices was also dropped. From October 1 forward, all buyers will pay the single schedule prices, and will use the technical grade. It was said that distributors will be able to work within the margin between purchases at larger quantities and sales in less than carlots.

The new schedule results in a rise from 10½c. in tankcars for the old paint remover grade to the new 11¼c. technical grade quotations. Formerly, quotations of technical grade methylene chloride had been quoted at 12½c. per pound in tankcars, thus representing a 1¼c. decline for consumers.

Drum carlot quotations are dropping 1c. to 12½c. per pound, effective October 1. The new l.c.l. price was up ½c. at 15c. per pound. Prices were quoted on a delivered east basis, some listings being shown as f.o.b. plant, freight paid to destination.

Monoethylamine—Prices were increased 2c. per pound last week to offset past increases in raw materials and labor costs. New quotations effective immediately on spot material and October 1 on contracts were: 70 percent contained amine, tankcars, 33c. per pound, drums, carlots 35c. per pound, and drums, l.c.l., 36c. per pound.

The anhydrous material was advanced 2½c. across-the-board by one source. Current, quotations are 35c. per pound in tankcars, 37c. per pound in carlots, and 38c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

The market has been fairly stable and static in recent months. The call was holding at an even level for emulsifier uses such as in floor waxes. It was said that there was a growing use in replacement of potassium soaps. There were also new uses coming along, which showed promise, it was addded. The future for the market was considered bright. Supplies were good.

Perchloroethylene—No changes were noted in the market. Prices remained firm at previous listings. There were no indications that revisions in other chlorinated solvents will affect perchloroethylene. Demand was good and steady.

Sorbitan Stearates—There were no significant changes in the markets for these related esters. Demand was at a fairly good pace. Prices were steady for sorbitan mono- and tri- stearates, as were prices of polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono- and tri-stearates. Established levels are to be found in OPD's price listings.

Sorbitol—This market was in a satisfactory condition, trades sources stated. Demand was good and holding up well. It was felt that the general movement of polyols was being well maintained.

Production was adequate for present consumption rates. It was said that there was no real pressure on the market, but the sales levels were felt to be good and at expectations. Price schedules were firm without change. Quotations of the regular grade, 70 percent aqueous, were holding at 15c. per pound in tankcars.

Trichloroethylene—Prices were scheduled to rise ½c. per pound October 1, according to one producer announcement. The rise was simultaneous with adjustments in other chlorinated solvents. One source had not indicated by press-time that it was following the upward trend.

Quotations on the new basis will become 10¾c. per pound in tankcars and 11¾c. per pound in drum carlots, both on f.o.b., freight equalized shipping terms. The l.c.l. drum price came up to 13¾c. per pound with limited freight allowed from local stockpoints.

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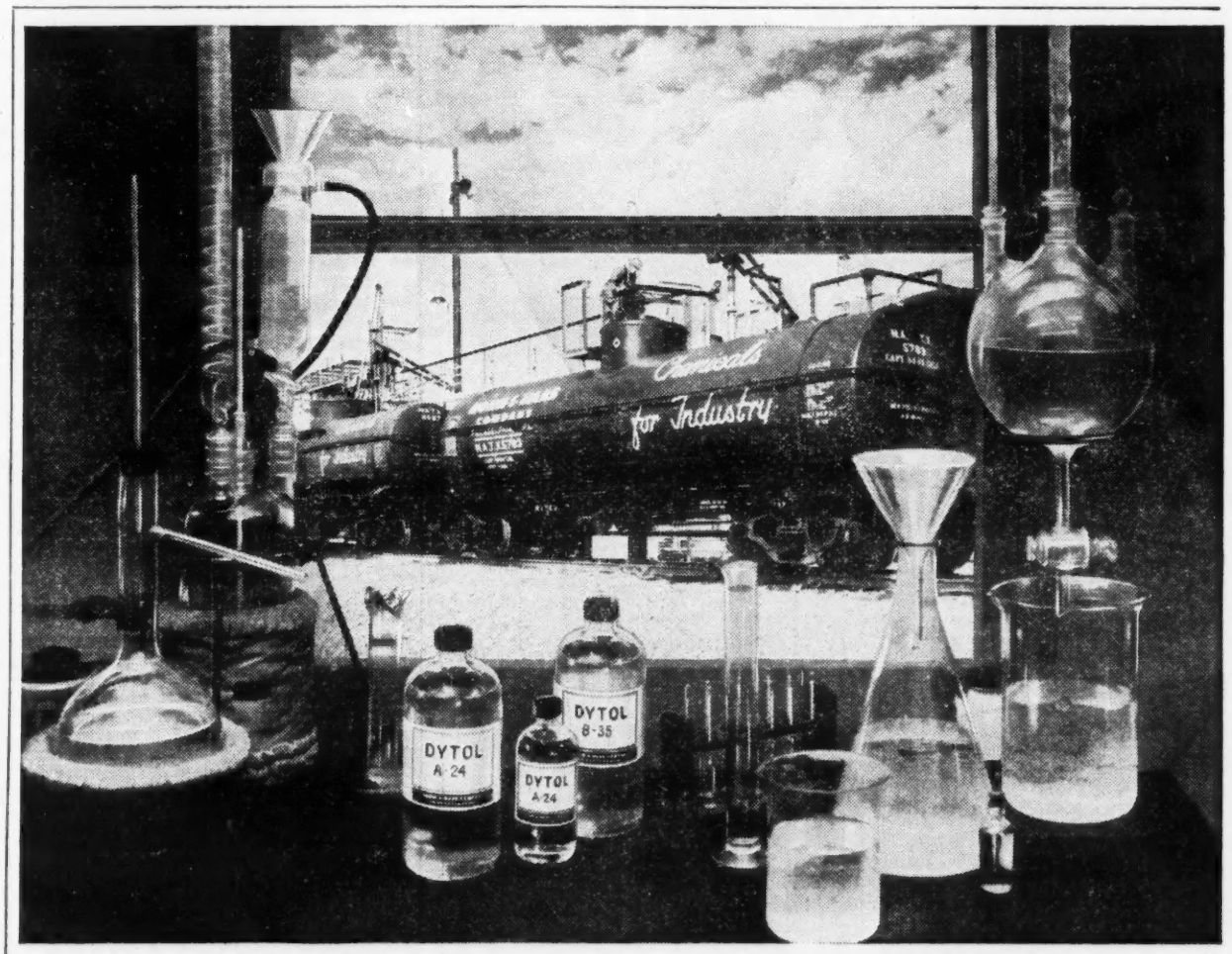

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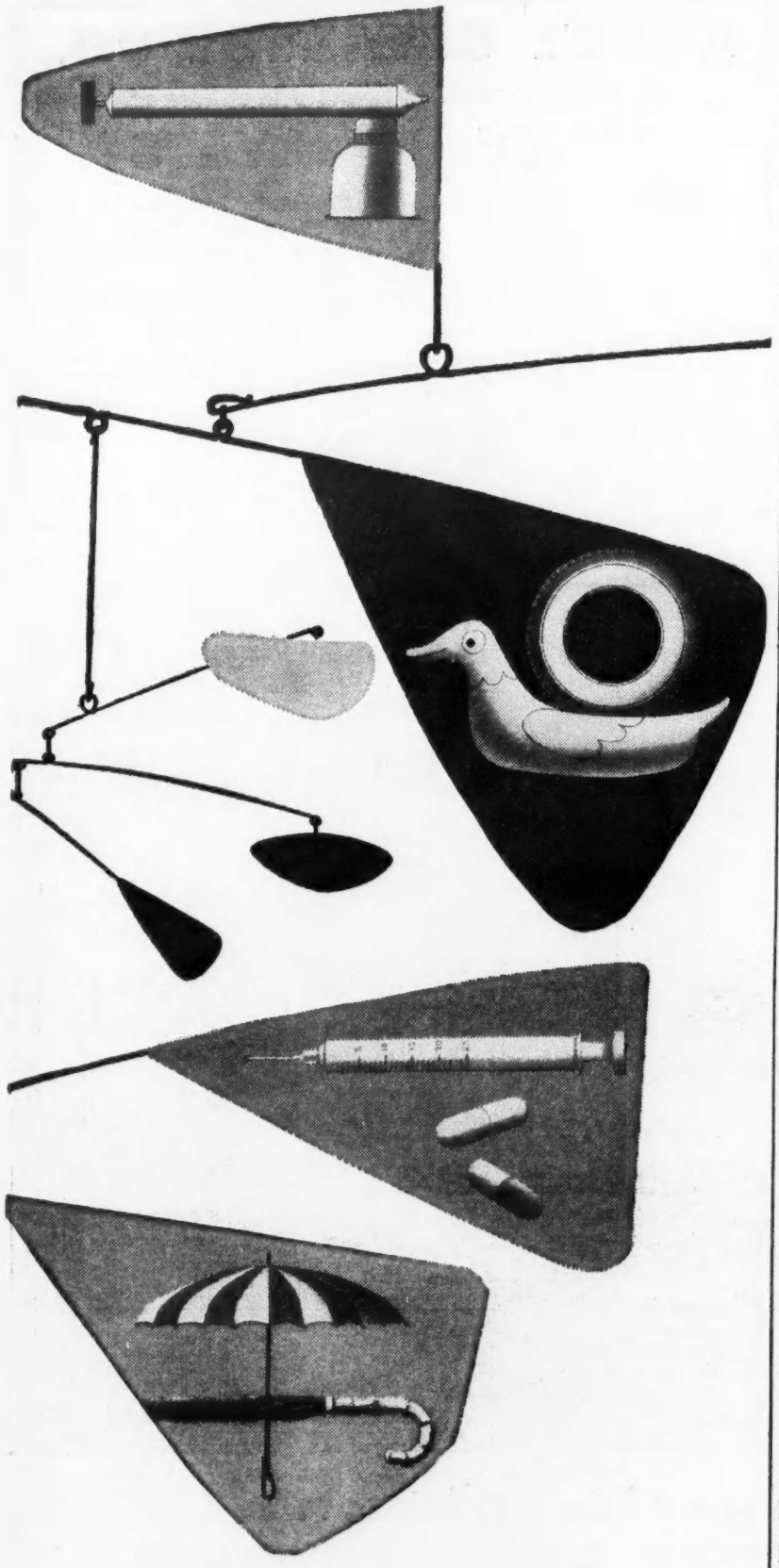

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Coal Chemicals

Vinyltoluene prices were reduced 1 cent per pound and p-tert-amyl phenol listings were advanced 1 cent per pound last week. There were also some advances in amyl naphthalene of various grades which were reported, although they are not listed in OPD prices current. These changes do not affect the price index for this market.

Tar acids enjoyed strong market demand as business conditions pointed toward a fourth quarter equal to any of the past year, and possibly better. The price picture was firm in most quarters. Steady call for cresols and cresylic acid kept a few fractions in short supply. The recent naphthalene increases have been absorbed with little or no difficulty. Natural grades of phenol have been selling in good quantities along with adequate inquiry in some of the other grades. The market was steady generally.

Outlets for benzol, toluol, and xylol were reported to be issuing substantial inquiries in some directions. Industrial solvents requirements for benzol have helped to firm the light oils market. Xylol was considered to be in a rather well balanced position. Benzol was the chief product which reflected the good buying interest. No revisions in the price structures for these aromatics were seen. Imported benzol material was said to have little effect on the domestic production and price schedules.

Steel operations were scheduled to be at 95.1 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending September 18, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,295,000 tons, or an index of 142.9. The previous week's production was up slightly to 2,264,000 tons, one month ago at 2,176,000 tons and 1,583,000 tons one year ago. During the first seven months of this year records were set in domestic shipments of finished steel products. A total of 46,255,776 tons were shipped. Exports for this period were 1,984,980 tons for a grand total of 48,240,756 tons through July of this year.

Price Trends

Advanced

p-tert-Amyl phenol, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Vinyltoluene, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
114.77	114.77	114.73	114.57

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of benzol aromatics has held to very high levels over the past few months, depicting the strong business situation prevalent in most of the industry. The steel producing rates were still approaching the peak of theoretical capacity almost every week. The recent flood disaster has caused an increase in demand for steel for building, thus relieving any slack which might have come about during the so-called automobile cutbacks for model changeovers. The model changeover is being effected with little change in market buying, it was reported by trade sources.

Interest in benzol and other light oils by producers of synthetic rubber continued to highlight the market conditions. This condition has been brought about by the high automobile sales rates. Consumption of benzol material by makers of phenolic resins and insecticides also helped to keep the market at a steady level. Much of the insecticides being produced is contracted for foreign shipment, industry sources noted. Polystyrene plastics manufacturers helped to keep conditions firm by placing good orders for benzol, also.

Cresols—Sales of some fractions of cresols have been described as very good in most areas. Because of this sales campaign, plenty of material has been placed in consumers hands as fast as the producers can make it marketable. Production levels were said to be at the highest level of the current boom year by some producers. The current high levels of production and consumption were expected to remain for some time, with predictions being made that the fourth quarter will be as good, if not better, than all other quarters for this boom year.

Much of the material being produced is being shuttled into the manufacture of tricresyl phosphate. The production of wire enamels has reportedly been higher in recent weeks. The bright picture here has been attributed to the rise in building in the past few months. More and more homes and office buildings have been constructed, thereby increasing the demand for wiring and paints. Cresylic resins makers are more than normally interested in the available supplies of meta-para and other fractions. Prices were said to be firm in all quarters.

Cresylic Acid—The market as a whole has been described as rather firm. Consumers were said to be unable to get all grades in quantities desired. The main reason for the unfilled orders, according to trade sources, has been the lack of enough time for distillation of crude material. Production still moved to near record levels in many areas, it was reported. Many of the coaltar and petroleum acids were considered very tight, and there will be strong demand for the rest of the year.

The gradual cutbacks in the automobile industry have made it unnecessary for cresylic and other tar acid producers to reduce production to any great degree. The changeover period to new models has been in full swing during recent weeks. Requirements of resins producers have not dropped to any great extent. Production of disinfectants, aircraft engine cleaners, and flotation outlets were still at a comparatively high level. There were no price changes of any fractions over the past few weeks.

Cresylic acid from foreign sources still filtered into this country at a slow rate. The ADF material is being bought by interested consumers as soon as it reaches U.S. docks, trade sources reported. The tight situation which has been in evidence on the domestic market is still in effect on the foreign scene. Prices were firm at previous listings.

Naphthalene—After the recent price increases market conditions were considered firm over the past week. Crude naphthalene remained in what could be called a fairly tight position. While the situation could be considered satisfactory in most areas, producers were said to be straining all production capacities to meet consumer requirements. The last quarter, beginning October 1, will probably be as good as the previous 1955 quarters, industry sources reported last week.

The inventory status of most buyers and producers was said to be very light. Phthalic anhydride production was still maintaining the greatest interest in naphthalene. Producers increased some amyl naphthalene intermediates last week. These are reported under intermediates. On the whole, the market can be described as very good, trade sources reported. There were no price changes in crude material.

Foreign naphthalene importers stated that material was moving at prices above the 6¾c. per pound, nominal listing quoted in OPD. Naphthalene from some foreign countries has been sold at a 7c. per pound price, it was reported. There were also some indications that a 7¼c. per pound price was being met by some consumers. Just how long the current nominal pricing practices will continue cannot be predicted.

Phenol—Technical and USP phenol business was considered good by most producers. The bright sales picture was going to be in effect for some time, trade sources stated, as the fourth quarter approached. It is anticipated that business in the last part of this year will be equal or above the previous quarters. Although production capacities were moving along at a good pace, demand was being met with comparative ease. Any spurts in buy- could be easily handled, it was reported.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Sept. 18, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,071,849
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	38,740,689
Benzol	gals.	3,705,535
Coaltar	gals.	16,996,464
Creosote oil	gals.	949,352
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,618,374
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,562
Toluol	gals.	728,857
Xylol	gals.	194,464

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Demand for synthetic material in plastics and resins, adhesives, and dye intermediates has held up very well, it was related. Contracts are being renewed at the new price listings, according to reports. This signifies that the new price which was first instituted on July 1 will finally be accepted by the industry. Producers think it will be some time before the market changes from its present status.

Toluol—Protective coatings producers were maintaining good interest in toluol as sales to both automobile makers and home appliance manufacturers was steady. There were varied reports that toluol was softening somewhat, but most producers indicated that they were sold up through most of the final quarter and into next year. There may have been some easing in certain localities, but the general market was said to be still rather firm. The same firmness was noted throughout most of the light oil market for benzol and xylol.

Good quantities of toluol were said to be available as production continued to move at a rapid pace. Steel production has not dropped in recent weeks, thus making plenty of toluol available. There has been good buying interest from government outlets in recent weeks. Toluol producers in some areas were said to be doing better than others, particularly those in close proximity to paint manufacturers. The diversified market for toluol has left conditions unlike any other period in history. A firm market seems to be a foregone conclusion because of the overall good business picture. Prices were unchanged. n

Xylol—The 3-degree material was said to be moving along at a good pace, as was most of the other grades of material. Much of the 3 and 5-degree xylol goes into dyestuff production and pharmaceutical manufacture. Producers described xylol and light oils as going beyond seasonal expectations. The market situation for the remainder of the year seems to be one of stability and good business. The balance between production and buying interest for this material was said to be even, with prices staying in a steady position indefinitely.

Steel production rates have been at such high levels during the past year that material is reported to be readily available in more than enough quantities to handle old and new inquiry. Interest from alkyd resins producers for xylol was also on the upswing, it was reported. The use of this material in the manufacture of industrial finishes was increasing in various plants. On the whole, the market for this aromatic was in good shape.

Intermediates

Amyl Naphthalenes—Although the following products are not listed in the OPD prices current schedule they are considered of sufficient importance to various users to be noted in this column.

Crude (mixed amyl) naphthalene prices were advanced ½c. per pound across the board, effective immediately on spot material and October 1 on contract. The new listings for this material are 14c. per pound in tankcars at the works, 16c. per pound in carlots, same basis, and 17c. per pound in less than carlots, same basis.

Amyl naphthalene listings were also increased ½c. per pound effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract. The new listings for tankcar quantities is 17¼c. per pound, for carlots, 19¼c. per pound, and less than carlots at 20¼c. per pound.

Crude mono-amyl naphthalene prices were increased ½c. per pound in all quantities. The new tankcar listing is 20¼c. per pound. In carlots the price is 22¼c. per pound, and in less than carlots the price is 23¼c. per pound. This price is effective on October 1 for both spot and contract.

p-tert-Amyl phenol—Prices for this intermediate were advanced 1c. per pound in all quantities last week. In drums, carlots, at the works the new listing is 25¾c. per pound. At the same basis in less than carlots the price is 26¾c. per pound. The new tankcar listing, same basis, is 24¾c. per pound. All of these advances are effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract.

o-Dichlorobenzene—Good amounts of material were said to be available to meet current and future needs. No significant changes in the demand situation were noted, but orders were being received by some producers in moderate numbers, according to trade sources. Prices were firm at established levels.

Monochlorobenzene—Conditions in this market were somewhat brighter, it was reported. The situation was slow for some time, but latest reports indicate an upswing in demand. The overall effect will be a season where sales will exceed those of any other year, according to trade sources. A good fourth quarter is predicted. There have been no price revisions in recent weeks and the schedules are expected to remain firm at current levels.

Phthalic Anhydride—A certain amount of tightness still prevailed in many sectors of this market. Buying from plastics and paint manufacturers for sale to the automobile industry in the form of coatings and plastic molds still made the market very tight. Sales to manufacturers of household appliances and other items requiring some form of paint or coating were also very high. Spare material is not available to any large degree and contracts are being filled with some delay, it was reported. Plants are being expanded wherever possible and new facilities are under construction in some areas. There have been no price revisions in a few months.

Vinyltoluene—Prices were reduced 1c. per pound last week. This corresponds to the recent reduction in styrene monomer grades. The tankcar price of vinyltoluene is now 18c. per pound. In drums, carlots, freight allowed, the price is 19¼c. per pound, and less than carlots, same basis, is 20¼c. per pound.

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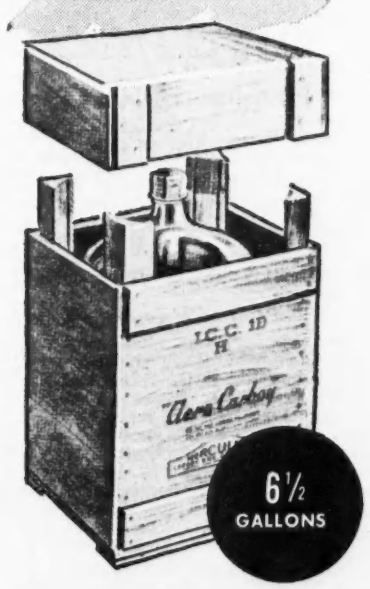

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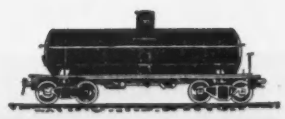

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Flocculant for By-Products Of Uranium Reported to ACS

A 200-fold increase in the rate of recovery of certain uranium-bearing by-products of the Florida fertilizer industry has been made possible through the application of a chemical that helps separate water from finely divided solid material, the American Chemical Society was told last week at its annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn.

The chemical, called a modified polyacrylamide, was made for this job by Professor Charles O. Beckmann and Dr. Muriel Roger of the Columbia University chemistry department, who described the technique of preparing it.

The uranium-bearing slimes, which form tremendous artificial lakes surrounding phosphate fertilizer plants in Florida, contain a large proportion of extremely fine particles that will not settle out and cannot be filtered because they tend to clog up any type of filter, it was reported.

By observing in the laboratory the way in which potato starch and certain other chemicals cause the fine particles to gather together into clumps, the Columbia chemists were able to determine what type of chemical structure is required in an agent to produce this flocculating action. The modified polyacrylamide, tailor-made to these specifications, produced individual clumps or flocs that were much larger, and in addition, the flocs stuck together like balls of chewing gum, the scientists found. With the use of 150 to 250 parts of flocculating agent to a million parts of the slime, laboratory filtration rates have been improved up to 200-fold, the report said.

Pittsburgh Coke Appoints Production Superintendent

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Homer Fry as superintendent of production in its coal chemicals division. In his new position, Mr. Fry will be responsible for the over-all production activities of the division's phthalic anhydride, plasticizer, sulfuric acid, phenol and pyridine plants.

Mr. Fry joined the company in 1948 and since 1952 has been supervisor of the coal chemicals division's phthalic anhydride plant on Neville Island. He had previously served with American Cyanamid Company in a similar capacity.

Organic Chemical Reactor Is Developed by Eastman

A continuous reactor for the preparation of organic chemicals, said to be more versatile than any similar apparatus previously designed for laboratory use, has been developed in the research laboratories of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

The continuous reactor is designed so that chemicals are in contact with hot surfaces for a much shorter time. As a result, there are fewer side reactions, providing better quality compounds before purification and, in many cases, higher yield, the makers stated.

Fertilizer Bids Sought

The Emrgency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration last week invited fertilizer suppliers to submit bids for furnishing 140 short tons each of urea and triple superphosphate for shipment to Indonesia under the International Cooperation Administration program. The bids must be submitted by 5 p.m., EST, October 3 and will be publicly opened at 1 p.m., EST October 10.

Olin Mathieson Opens Plant

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has announced completion of a plant near Pittsburgh, Pa., for the formulation, packaging and distribution of automotive anti-freeze and related products. The plant was built by Penn Glenn Oil Works, Inc., and is leased to Olin Mathieson. It will be operated by Penn Glenn under a long-term contract.

Metal Cans Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans in July were 7 percent above shipments during June, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In July, metal can shipments amounted to 427,000 short tons, compared with the June figure of 398,369 short tons and a figure of 405,152 short tons in July, 1954.

Trade Briefs

W. J. Harshaw, president of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is on an extended business trip in Europe, from which he plans to return in November.

Joseph A. Kelly, vice-president of Cities Service Oil Company, has been named chairman of the petroleum division in the annual fund raising drive of the Travelers Aid Society of New York.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Fishmeal maintained unseasonally high prices during the week owing to poor fishing in the Atlantic because of hurricanes. Dried blood sales at Chicago were at higher figures due to continuing short spot positions for vegetable meals. Other animal proteins showed little or no price change. Castor pomace sales were scattered owing to sporadic crushing operations.

The export market again figured heavily in the position of nitrogen. A Korean tender for an estimated $9,000,000 in nitrogenous materials for October was expected to help avoid an oversupply of various materials in this country. As a result of recent tenders, coastal supplies of synthetic ammonium sulfate were fairly well taken up, and considered to be in good balance.

Ammonium nitrate and cokeoven ammonium sulfate were in free supply. The phosphate strike in Florida dwindled further last week, as a major producer of high grade rock settled, leaving only one large producer strikebound. High grade phosphate rock was still in short supply, but trade sources indicated that the situation would be alleviated as soon as the remaining plant settled with the union.

Pesticides showed little change during the week. Sales to formulators tapered off to some extent, although some areas reported good business at the consumer level due to late infestations of various economic pests. The export market for DDT continued weak, and producers feared that this position would have an unbalancing effect on the domestic market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, western, $2.05 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
110.05	110.97	110.78	110.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in July showed a decline of 9 percent from the previous month, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. Output in July dropped to 236,759 tons, as compared with 261,285 tons produced in June.

Ammonium Nitrate — Supplies were plentiful. A fair amount of business for export was reported, but generally the market was seasonally dull. Output of original solution in July (100 percent NH_4NO_3) declined 4 percent under figures for June, according to preliminary reports compiled by the Bureau of Census. Production in July fell off to 148,210 tons from 154,904 tons manufactured in June.

Ammonium Sulfate—Coastal supplies available for export were said to be less plentiful than previously owing to a number of factors including recent shipments to Korea, India and the Caribbean area. One supplier of synthetic was said to be sold out until mid-1956. However, it was stressed that only coastal suppliers appeared to have closely balanced supplies. Inland producers reported stocks were heavy.

Cokeoven sulfate was also in long supply, although it was indicated that some inland stocks were being drawn on for export shipment. While movement was not heavy, producers were satisfied that the present amount of market activity was sufficient to keep supplies from being burdensome.

Animal Protein—Dried blood at Chicago was increased 25c. per unit-ton, as trading was fairly active. Other animal proteins showed no price changes, with varying degrees of activity reported. Tankage, bonemeal and hoofmeal were quiet. The market for fishmeal was strong, as supplies of new crop were limited due to lost fishing days during the hurricane season. Colder weather was also expected to have an adverse effect on fishing, and the supply position was not expected to show much improvement, particularly in the Atlantic area.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic — Food grades of dicalcium phosphate remained without change during the week, although price advances were announced for some other grades of material effective October 1. Stockfeed demand was about steady. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Castor Pomace—Crushing of beans continued to be a day-to-day proposition, and the market remained more or less nominal, at $40 per ton, f.o.b. sellers' works. Demand held up well, but buyers found material hard to obtain, as production of domestic oil continued sporadic due to large-volume imports of Brazilian oil.

Phosphate Rock—One producer of high grade rock settled and returned to operation last week. However, one producer remained out on strike, and this situation, coupled with the fact that full operations in the returning plant could not be attained for at least two weeks, kept high grade rock in short supply.

It was felt that as soon as the remaining strikebound producer returns to work, the tight supply position will be eliminated. Meanwhile, lower grades of phosphate rock were plentiful. Normal and triple also appeared to be in plentiful reserve. There was some pickup in demand for fall mixing, but it was noted that so far, this interest had been only slight.

Potash—The market was generally quiet. A Japanese tender anticipated for October was expected to increase activity to some extent. More domestic activity was expected for the fall mixing season, although current buying interest was hand to mouth.

Urea—Demand for industrial grades continued strong. Agricultural interest was dull, in accord with the off season. There was some pickup in interest shown by mixers.

Los Angeles Market

Canadian ammonium nitrate was lower, quoted at $82.84 per ton, a decrease of $2.05 per ton.

Inorganic market was firm and unchanged. Organics were slow with the exception of fishmeal. Due to a strike, which is expected to last for another six weeks, there was no production. Imported meals were higher, at $2.25 to $2.40 per unit of protein, exdock. New crop, sardine meal was nominal at $2.20 per unit. Other organics were unchanged.

Pesticides

Grasshopper damage continues in Wisconsin and eastern Nebraska, according to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report. European corn borer infestation is as high as 90 percent in some fields in southeastern South Dakota. The Mexican bean beetle is very abundant in Alabama and is a problem in some areas of Mississippi, Florida and Michigan.

Boll weevil continues to increase in succulent cotton in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Severe infestations continue in Louisiana. Bollworms are in outbreak proportions in cotton in two counties of New Mexico. Some increase was reported in the San Joaquin Valley in California.

Buying interest for 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and other weed killers was about average for the time of year. Both domestic and export demand were fairly quiet. List prices held unchanged, but shading was reported.

The domestic insecticide market was also quiet on the manufacturers' level. Some formulators were said to have reported fairly active demand in certain areas of the south and upper midwest, but prices at the formulators' level could have been firmer.

While the list price of DDT continued unchanged at 27c. per pound for powdered material, bids for export were showing prices much lower than the domestic listing, and brokers were said to be asking such low prices that the domestic market could be adversely affected later on.

2,4-D—Total production, (including acid made, separated and consumed in plant in manufacture of its derivatives,) of 2,4-D was 3,328,338 pounds in June, while May output was 2,881,463 pounds, Tariff Commission figures show.

Production of 2,4-D acid esters and salts totaled 3,408,057 pounds in June, against 3,572,790 pounds in May. The June figure was partly estimated. Acid equivalent of esters and salts produced in June totaled 2,529,274 pounds (partly estimated) and 2,744,981 pounds in May.

DDT—June production of DDT totaled 10,618,095 pounds (partly estimated), compared with May output of 10,703,051 pounds, according to statistics received from the Tariff Commission.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Other Nitrogen Division Products

Ammonia Liquor	Ethanolamines
Ammonium Nitrate Solutions	Formaldehyde
Ammonium Sulphate	Methanol
Anhydrous Ammonia	Mixed Oxides
Industrial Grade	Nitrogen Tetroxide
Refrigeration Grade	ARCADIAN® Nitrate of Soda
Ethylene Glycols	U. F. Concentrate-85
Ethylene Oxide	Urea

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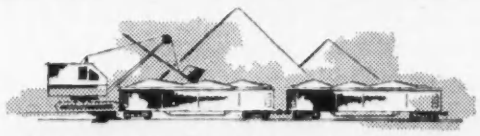

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INSIDE SCIENCE

The Vital Story of VITAMIN A

by Science Writer

We live in a golden age of the sciences!

In the science of nutrition discoveries of food elements and their action have resulted in the promise of better health for us all.

Let's consider vitamin A as an example.

A Capsule History. 1913 was the year. Two teams working independently with animal feeding experiments discovered that a diet which was good in all other respects but which varied only in the source of fat caused young animals to thrive or sicken as the fat was varied. The work of these teams (McCollum and Davis; Osborne and Mendel) led to the discovery of the food factor which we know as vitamin A.

Composition and Action. A pale yellow, oil-soluble substance, vitamin A is expressed in the chemist's shorthand as $C_{20}H_{29}OH$. It is necessary in the diets of men and animals to promote the body's growth and development. Vitamin A is a vital requirement in guarding the health of the eyes and skin, and for resistance against infection. It helps maintain the health of mucous membranes and other specialized epithelial and glandular tissues.

Vitamin A enters the body as a constituent of food. Or it may be created within the body when a precursor of vitamin A is eaten. A precursor is a food element with potential vitamin A *value* but no actual vitamin A *content*. For instance, many green leaves have a high vitamin A value but, paradoxically, contain no actual vitamin A. The body converts the precursor into the vitamin. The most common precursor of vitamin A is beta carotene, the natural yellow coloring of many foods, such as dairy products, cereal grains, carrots, alfalfa, etc.

When consumed in food vitamin A is absorbed primarily in the healthy intestine, is esterified in the intestine's walls and is carried as an ester in the lymph and blood to the body's storage depots. The liver, which has a large capacity for storage, contains about 90% of the vitamin A found in the body.

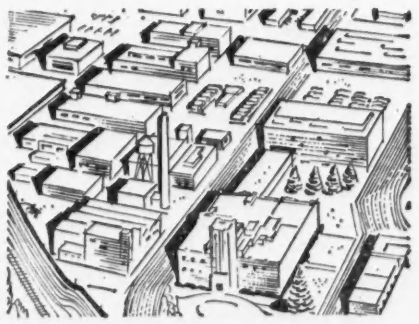
Isolation and Synthesis. It was not until 1937 that pure, crystalline vitamin A was isolated by Holmes and Corbett from fish-liver oil. Research in the synthesis of vitamin A was stimulated during the Second World War by the threat to natural sources in fish-liver oil. This work resulted in several processes to produce vitamin A synthetically. Of these, one of the most successful was evolved by the Roche research team headed by Dr. Otto Isler which was announced in 1947. Much of the vitamin A now used for pharmaceutical manufacturing and food fortification in the United States and many other countries of the world is produced by this process.

Vitamin A and beta carotene produced by the Hoffmann-La Roche synthesis have many positive advantages for food and pharmaceutical manufacturers. Among these are the complete absence of any "fishy" odor, taste, or after-taste; the reasonable and stable price; their stability, purity and uniformity and the assurance of a steady economical supply.

Vitamin A is described in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia as a fully acceptable compound for use in pharmaceutical products. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration has approved its use for the fortification of margarine and other foods.

Human Requirements. The Food & Nutrition Board of the National Research Council recommends that a daily allowance of 5000 International Units of vitamin A in the diet will maintain good nutrition of healthy adults in the U.S.A. The Board's recommendations vary above this for pregnant and lactating women, and below for infants and children. The adult dose used in therapy may vary from 50,000 to 200,000 units daily.

Production. At the huge Roche Park plant of Hoffmann-La Roche in Nutley, New Jersey, over 500 pieces of large-scale chemical engineering equipment are working constantly to produce the superior 'Roche' vitamin A. This production is so large that 'Roche' vitamin A comes from the plant actually by the tons. In fact, the entire needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada can be met from this one plant.



Again the Roche people, who have so often led the way in vitamin research and production, have made another contribution to the better health and well-being of countless millions.

This article is one of a series giving a brief resume of our present knowledge of those essential health factors—the vitamins. Reprints of this and other articles are available without charge. The Vital Story of Vitamin C was published previously and others are forthcoming. Send your request to: Vitamin Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley 10, New Jersey. In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul St., W.; Montreal, Quebec.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Choline salts were reduced late last week. Choline chloride and dihydrogen citrate were down 25 cents per pound bringing the price for these salts to a level with choline bitartrate. Fierce competition among domestic producers of vitamins in addition to imports of low priced material from Europe and Japan was expected to be reflected in still lower vitamin quotations, possibly later in the year, according to some trade sources.

The overall level of business in drugs was reported to be quite high. Manufacturers have been buying substantially in order to build up their inventory levels to provide for anticipated production needs this fall. With the general economic level of the country at unprecedented levels, sales of drugs was expected to hit a peak during the last quarter. Seasonally, sales of drugs is always accelerated during the first and last quarters of the year, when cold weather results in an increase in the incidence of illness.

Sales of cream of tartar and tartaric acid continued at brisk levels, according to manufacturers queried. The high cost of raw materials, in this instance argols, has resulted in a firm price structure in the tartrates. Imports of acid and cream from Europe have dwindled appreciably in the past year or more as a result of heavy consumption of these materals in continental Europe. Consequently there has been little incentive for producers abroad to send material into this market. The current unrest in Morocco was expected to add to the general bullish tone in the argols market. The immediate outlook for tartrate users here was for continued firmness in price with some possible further strengthening if argols prices rise any higher.

Citric acid continues to boom despite the letup in demand from beverage makers after Labor Day, the traditional endpoint to Summer. A substantial amount of citric was moving into food outlets such as confectionery, preserves and the like in addition to the substantial quantity used by drug manufacturers. The mercurials were quiet and unchanged in price, although the situation could change without notice, it was said.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported running at a good level. Prices were unchanged but could be said to be in a somewhat fluid situation. Supplies were ample to cover current needs while production capacity was estimated to be sufficiently large to accommodate any reasonable increases in consumption.

Shipments of imported ascorbic acid reportedly continued to plague producers although to a somewhat lesser extent than heretofore. Competition among domestic producers was expected to continue strong in coming months.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported at good levels. There was a brisk demand from the pharmaceutical trade for caffeine to be used in cold remedies in the popular APC compounds. Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs and prices steady.

Choline Salts—The market broke last week with choline chloride and dihydrogen citrate reduced 25c. per pound, across the board. The current price schedule ranged from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound on the three salts, the other being choline bitartrate, which had been pegged at a low of $1.25 per pound some time previously.

Citric Acid—Despite the relaxation in demand for citric from beverage makers, other outlets moved in to take up any slack in demand resulting from the drop in consumption in soft drink manufacture. A substantial quantity of citric acid is used in the manufacture of confectionery, jams, jellies and as a raw material in plasticizer manufacture.

Supplies were adequate and barring possible delivery delays, should continue in the immediate future. Prices were firm.

Diethylstilbestrol—Consumption of diethylstilbestrol has been steadily on the increase with virtually all of the rise in usage attributed to its inclusion as a weight stimulating ingredient in cattle feeds.

Originally announced last fall, the use of diethylstilbestrol in cattle feeds has rapidly gained momentum according to trade sources. This use of "stilbestrol," as it is commonly called, was said to be one of the most important developments in cattle feeding in the last century. It has been estimated by the major producer of stilbestrol for stock feeds that approximately one-half of the feeder cattle in this country were on feeds containing stilbestrol.

The current resurgence in stilbestrol was expected to far exceed the original usage of the compound, aside from human medicine, some ten years ago when it was used to stimulate the fattening of cockerels via an implantation method. This usage did not expand due to its unfavorable after-effects. As a result, production of diethylstilbestrol, a procedure which can be hazardous in its effects upon personnel engaged in its manufacture, dwindled to a low level in recent years.

The potential for stilbestrol in its present use is understandably enormous when the number of feeder cattle are considered. Due to the fact that the dilution ratio for stilbestrol used as a weight gaining stimulant in cattle feed is so great, the current procedure has been to incorporate small quantities of it into a "so-called" pre-mix which ultimately is again greatly diluted by the addition of a relatively small quantity per ton of feed.

In addition to its use as a weight gain stimulator in cattle, it was understood that research was currently being conducted on its possible use as a feed additive with sheep and hogs.

Gelatin—Production of gelatin, according to the Bureau of the Census, totaled 3,594,205 pounds in July compared to 4,856,518 pounds in June and 3,626,860 pounds during July, 1954.

Classified by type, production during July included 2,623,400 pounds of edible gelatin, 149,200 pounds technical grade, 95,832 pounds pharmaceutical material and 725,773 pounds of photographic material. Production in June amounted to 3,549,877 pounds edible type, 157,767 pounds technical grade, 358,276 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 790,598 pounds photo quality while production during July of last year aggregated 2,578,795 pounds of edible quality, 254,044 pounds technical grade, 185,607 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 608,414 pounds of photo grade.

Shipments of gelatin amounted to 3,739,881 pounds in July of this year compared to 4,548,202 pounds in June and 4,271,217 pounds during July last year.

Classified by type, shipments in July included 2,875,761 pounds of edible quality, 146,246 pounds technical grade, 230,700 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 487,174 pounds of photographic material. By comparison, shipments in July of last year included 3,015,039 pounds edible gelatin, 239,400 pounds technical grade, 190,926 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 825,852 pounds of photo grade. Shipments of gelatin in June included 3,468,337 pounds of edible gelatin, 153,646 pounds of technical grade, 227,436 pounds of pharmaceutical grade and 698,783 pounds of photographic quality.

Stocks of gelatin at the end of July totaled 13,188,111 pounds compared to 10,188,213 pounds at the end of July, 1954, and 13,333,787 pounds at the end of June.

Classified by type, stocks at the end of July this year included 7,212,759 pounds edible gelatin, 1,276,641 pounds technical grade, 632,010 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 4,066,701 pounds photo grade. Stocks at the end of July, 1954, by comparison aggregated 5,044,902 pounds edible gelatin, 1,068,002 pounds, technical quality, 680,613 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,394,696 pounds of photo grade.

Gluconates—Inquiry for the entire gluconate group including the acid was said to be running at an excellent level last week. Supplies were in good shape and expected to continue in the immediate future while prices were firm.

Molasses—Improved demand for feed molasses was reported for the New England states during week ending September 13, 1955. Gulf area demand continued slow to moderate although shipments of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Choline chloride, 25c. per lb.
Dihydrogen citrate, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
66.49	66.49	66.49	68.82

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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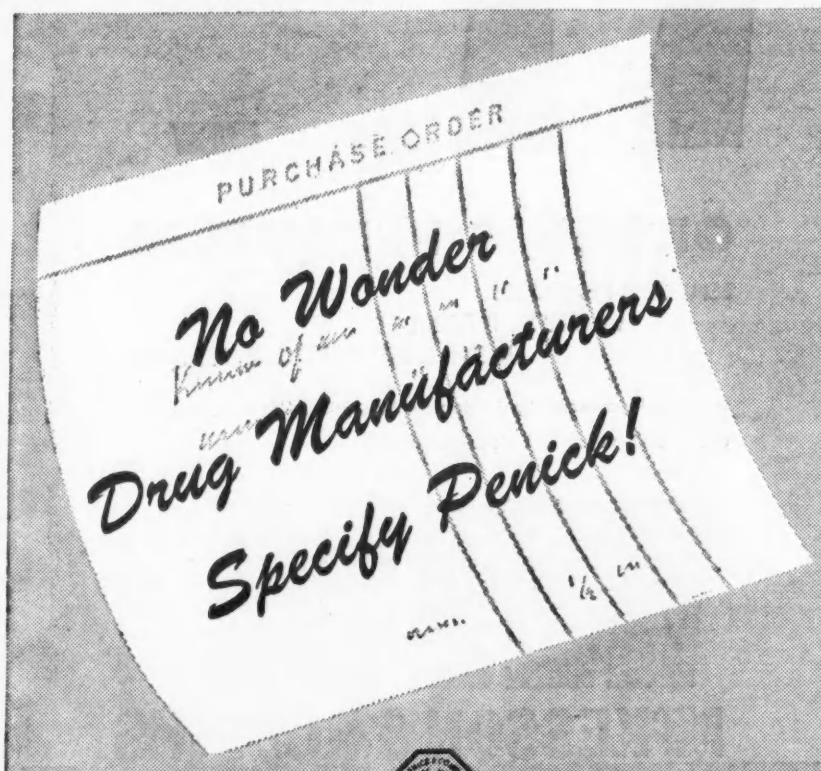

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New Arrivals—1955 Crop

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blackstrap from that terminal have increased slightly. The New Orleans blackstrap market was unsteady with a price of mostly 10¼c. per gallon. Demand for feed molasses in the Mississippi River Valley was abnormally slow for this time of year, while on the West coast it continued moderate to good. Citrus molasses may be available within about 30 days as there are good-to-excellent prospects for the citrus crop in Florida. Harvest of early oranges and grapefruit is expected by the last week in September.

Sugarcane production will be about 6 percent below last year according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S.D.A. Although prospects for this year's beet crop are less than for the 1954 crop, the indicated yield of 16.4 tons per acre is the highest on record. Domestic supplies of industrial molasses for 1955 are expected to be about the same as a year ago.

Cuban production of invert molasses may get underway as early as December, 1955, according to trade sources. Production of Cuban invert molasses from the 1954-55 crop was not started until sugar and blackstrap production was completed. A sizable quantity of invert molasses is expected from the forthcoming crop.

Mercurials—The spot market continued quiet and unchanged on mercurials last week. Pricewise, there has been no break in current schedules in over two years. Despite lowered costs of mercury metal, there has been no similar decline in the salts, although such a move has long been anticipated.

Sodium P-aminobenzoate—Demand for the sodium salt of p-aminobenzoate was reported to be at fair levels. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Production of sodium PABA by domestic producers was reported to have attained a level of 66,000 pounds in 1954 with overall sales of 78,000 pounds. Total sales value was $166,000 with a unit value of $2.13 per pound.

Tartrates—Reports from producers were that business was quite brisk. The fact that Europe has slacked off in tartrate exports has resulted in some additional gain in business to domestic tartrate manufacturers, it was noted. The supply picture was one of anticipated adequacy in coming months but with little, if any, excess. Prices remained firm in view of continued high costs of raw materials.

Botanicals

Trading activity on spot continues to reflect an increase in interest by pharmaceutical manufacturers for those botanicals which go into various cough and cold remedies. Prices were steady and supplies generally adequate to cover trade needs, it was said.

A report on the 1955 botanical crop in England was thought to be of some interest to the trade. Cold wet weather conditions during the early part of the growing season there were reported to have caused yields of many of the medicinal crops to be below average. The henbane crop was a good one while collection of elder flowers was stimulated by higher wages paid to gatherers. Collection of hemlock was excellent as was clary sage. Severe frosts killed most of chamomile plants of one grower but a good crop of flowers was expected for next year. The peppermint fields had a good growth and the yield of culinary mint produced a good yield.

The situation in imported botanicals on spot continues largely unchanged. Foreign shippers have been seemingly indifferent to quality requirements of dealers here, with the result that rejections of merchandise have contributed to the shortage in some items.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—Inquiry was reported to be routine while supplies were generally adequate to cover trade needs. Prices were unchanged.

Catnip Leaves—Collections this year were said to have been sufficient to meet anticipated needs. Inquiry was steady while prices were about 75c. on spot.

Ergot—There was no change in this item. Demand was slow and supplies were reported in excess of trade needs at the present time. There has been a heavy influx of imports of ergot in recent years as a result of many factors getting into this line via barter trade deals. It was further understood that one of the largest users of ergot as a raw material in the manufacture of various alkaloids has switched to a synthetic process.

Atomic Energy Licenses Sought by Three Companies

The Atomic Energy Commission last week announced the filing of three applications for licenses to engage in atomic energy activities. The applications are in addition to those announced by AEC two months ago. Two of the applications are for permission to construct and operate fuel element fabrication facilities and the third asks authority to possess and use special nuclear materials.

Babcock & Wilcox Company, New York, is seeking permission to build and operate a fuel element fabrication facility near Lynchburg, Va., estimated to cost about $2,000,000. The company has also requested licenses to receive source material and special nuclear material for preliminary operation of the facility preparatory to fabrication of fuel elements for other licensees.

Cook Electric Company, Chicago, wants a license to receive, possess, manufacture, transfer and fabricate special nuclear materials and to conduct research and development with respect to the materials. The firm has told the commission that it plans to manufacture and fabricate nuclear reactor fuel elements at its main plant in Chicago. Research and development work will be done at the Cook Research Laboratories Division in Skokie, Ill.

Atomic Power Development Associates, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has asked for a license to possess and use natural or depleted uranium and to possess uranium enriched to 10 percent in the isotope 235 for use in connection with research and development activities.

California Standard Official Gets Defense Dep't Position

Floyd S. Bryant, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California, was appointed a special assistant to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson last week. Mr. Bryant has been connected with the oil company since 1922. In his new connection, he will be associated with special assistant Charles A. Coolidge in a review of the reports of the Hoover commission on government organization to determine what recommendations can be applied to the Defense Department.

Titanium Sponge Aid Halted

—*Continued from page 3*

temporarily delayed wider use of the metal. Both industry and government are working on the problems.

"Solution of these problems," he declared, "is not too far distant and this industry should again move forward rapidly. Meanwhile, the government will continue to support research, development and pilot plant operations seeking improved or new sponge production processes."

A month ago Mr. Flemming suspended the issuance of certificates of necessity for additional capacity for titanium metal but authorized continued rapid tax write-off benefits for new melting and processing facilities.

Sponge production, which the government has under contract with five companies, is expected to reach 8,000 tons this year and 22,500 tons capacity by 1957, of which 21,600 tons are under contract. The five companies holding contracts with the General Services Administration and the tonnages involved are:—

Names of Producers

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., 2,700 tons plus 900 tons not under contract; Titanium Metals Corporation of America, 3,600 tons; Cramet, Inc., 6,000 tons; Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 7,500 tons and Dow Chemical Company, 1,800 tons.

In his report, Mr. Vance indicated that the metal because of its physical properties should become a "valuable and strategic" material for military usage. He predicted its future use particularly in aircraft, air-borne equipment and high altitude long-range missiles when its availability in sufficient quantities is assured, improved quality and uniformity have been achieved, fabrication processes have been made commercial, and costs have been reduced.

According to the report, the major technical problems to be solved are in the field of fabrication where there are the greatest opportunities for effecting substantial reductions in cost.

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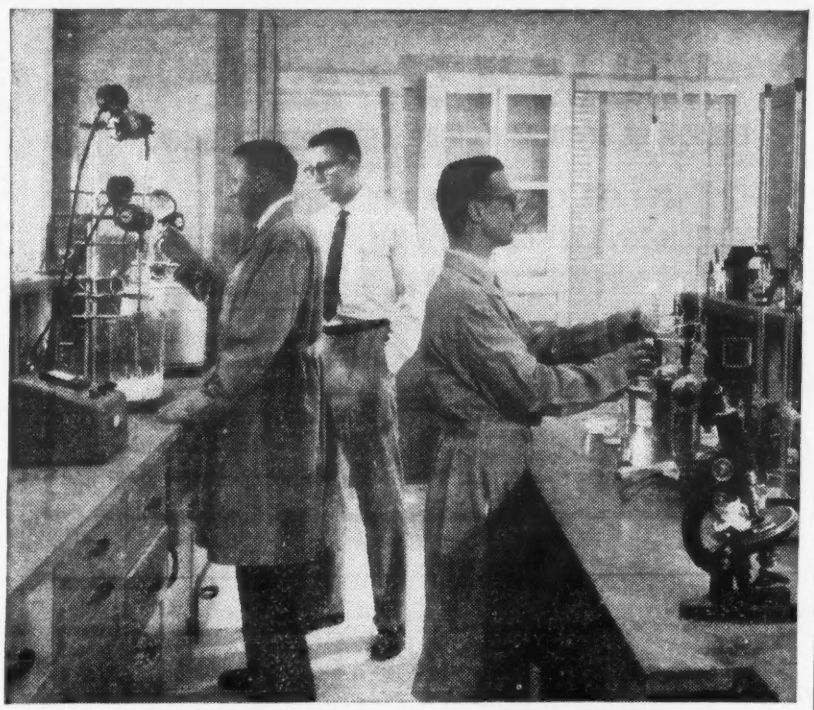

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Motor Carriers Ask Approval On New Liability Regulation

The motor carriers have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a new national motor freight classification rule to limit carrier liability for loss or damage on shipments to $3 a pound, unless the actual value is stated on the bill of lading.

The purpose of the new rule is, first, to require shippers to give notice of the movement of commodities of unusual value so that the carrier may take necessary precautions; second, to make it unnecessary for the average trucking company to add to its operating costs with insurance coverage for these unusually high valued shipments; and third, to protect motor carriers against exceptionally high or catastrophic losses.

Under section 20 (11) of the interstate commerce act, common carriers are prohibited from limiting their liability for loss or damage to goods transported unless an application setting forth the exact manner and form of limitation is approved by the ICC. The rule would be new to the trucking industry, though the idea is not a new one. Express companies have had rules which require bills of lading to disclose actual value of shipments since 1866.

TVA Reports on Fertilizer Test-Demonstration Program

There were 2,893 active test-demonstration farms in Tennessee Valley Authority's fertilizer program as of June 30, the agency reported last week. Some 527 of these farms—located in twenty states, including the seven Tennessee Valley states—were established during 1954-55.

Since TVA's test-demonstration program was started in 1935 in cooperation with extension services of land grant colleges, 30,808 farms covering 5,937,048 acres, in 1,123 counties of thirty-five states have served as unit test-demonstration farms. An additional 39,063 farms, embracing 4,026,751 acres, have participated in area demonstrations in which, until 1951, an entire community participated as a unit. The area demonstrations were conducted mainly in the Tennessee Valley as watershed improvement programs.

Minerals License Charge Extended to Cover Sodium

The new policy of the Bureau of Land Management of imposing a license fee of $10 on applicants filing under the minerals leasing laws was extended last week to applications for sodium permits. An earlier announcement related to the fee for applications concerning potassium and phosphate leases.

The latest announcement stated that the $10 fee must be required in the case of applications for preference rights to a lease for mining of sodium following discovery of the mineral, along with rental for the first year of the lease at the rate of 25 cents an acre. The fee of $10 must also accompany applications for permits to use additional land for sodium development.

Trade Briefs

Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wis., has appointed Robert B. Furr sales training manager.

White Laboratories, Inc., Kenilworth, N.J., has appointed George B. Rooney advertising manager.

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'Aramite' Tolerance Date Extension Made by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week again extended the effective date when the tolerance requirements of the Miller pesticide law become fully effective with respect to the pesticidal chemical "Aramite." The new effective date is September 30.

The product is presently the center of a controversy between FDA and its producer, United States Rubber Company, relative to the safety tolerance for residues on certain agricultural products. Provisions of the Miller law relating to setting up of an expert committee by the National Research Council to aid in settling the question of safety have been invoked, and mark the first time that these provisions of the law have been brought into use.

The expert committee completed its studies and reported to Commissioner George P. Larrick of the FDA late last month. It is expected that an order will be issued by the commissioner before the new deadline date expires.

Export Ass'ns Scrutinized

—Continued from page 4

ward Howrey, described the agreement as "discriminatory, unfair and fundamentally contrary to the interests of the United States and its nationals." He said it was based on the principles set forth in Chapter V of the Havana Charter, which congress rejected. The international antitrust agreement, he added, originated in the United States delegation itself.

Clarification of the federal statutes as they apply to business activities outside the United States was asked by Robert F. Loree, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Loree also urged a stabilization of the law and rules of conduct, "so that what is done or planned today in perfectly good faith and with the most competent legal advice obtainable, will not tomorrow be attacked as illegal, or publicized as criminal."

Conduct Prevailing in Most Country

He also felt that the law should take into account the fact that American businesses abroad are run according to the standard of conduct prevailing in the host country. Such firms, he asserted, "should not be attacked unless their acts have a very substantial adverse effect on the commerce of the United States."

Charles R. Carroll, counsel for NFTC, was of the opinion that the criminal process should not be invoked for acts outside the United States, and that this situation should be clarified by new legislation. He also felt that any person should be able to ask FTC to rule on whether a contemplated plan of action is or is not objectionable. There should be no divestitute of foreign property, he contended, unless it is found that such action is the only possible remedy for the situation.

Roger Williams to Put Up Office Building in Princeton

Construction of new executive offices will soon be authorized in the Princeton, N. J., area by Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., New York City market research consultants for the chemical industry. According to Roger Williams, jr., company president, the organization has acquired a five-acre property outside Princeton in West Windsor Township.

Mr. Williams said the projected office building will be a modern fully air-conditioned two-story structure of light brick and aluminum "window-wall" designed to provide efficient and comfortable working space for a staff of twenty. The company plans to maintain its New York City office at 148 East 38th street in addition to the Princeton building.

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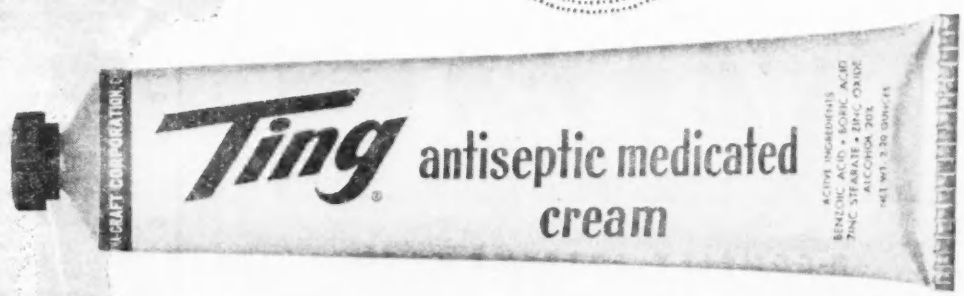

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AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
AMYRIS OIL—2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port au Prince
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
42 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—120 bgs, Alicante
ARABIC GUM—1,321 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
1,200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
650 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,391 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
ARNICA FLOWERS—12 bgs, Vera Cruz
ASBESTOS FIBER—8,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
120 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—8 dms, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
6 dms, Teuter Bio Chemicals, Yokohama
BARBASCO ROOT—67 bls, Gillespie & Co, Callao
BARIUM CHLORATE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Havre
BARYTES—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
BEESWAX—18 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
180 blks, State Bank of Ethiopia, Djibouti
96 bgs, Santiago
BILE, OX—5 dms, F J Benkart & Co, Copenhagen
CADMIUM—60 cs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Yokohama
CALCIUM FORMATE—154 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
CANDELILLA WAX—1,001 bgs, Tampico
CAPROLACTAM—1 cs, Industrial Rayon Corp, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
250 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—51 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—174 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, R A Hamilton & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,278 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—88 tons, Irving Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—87 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—2,232 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CELESTITE—1,258 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Avonmouth
CELLULOSE VARNISH—4 cs, Rotterdam
CHALK—250 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
2 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—70 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
25 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—60 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
10 dms, Kane Import Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
COALTAR DYES—94 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
29 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Manchester
COCOA RESIDUE—1,652 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—745 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
725 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
845 tons, Manila
CODLIVER — 600 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
OIL—100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM—120 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
26 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Manila
COPPER POWDER—22 dms, H J Mayer, Rotterdam
CORIANDER SEED—750 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—360 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—610 bls, Rotterdam
108 bls, Bunge Corp, Callao
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
274 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
100 dms, Tar Residuals, Manchester
563 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—213 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—273 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
50 cs, Wagner Bros, Lisbon
150 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—252 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—14 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—1,521 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,801 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Amsterdam
50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
102 bgs, United Paste & Glue Corp, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS LEAVES—5 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FISHSCALE EXTRACT—3 dms, Mearl Corp, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—52,946 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
112,909 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
45,822 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
206,830 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
201,153 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
128,804 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
60,867 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
80,101 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GELATIN—120 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
GERANIUM OIL—11 dms, National City Bank, Algiers
2 dms, Brown Bros, Algiers
2 cans, Brown Bros, Algiers
GINGER ROOT—168 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Freetown
89 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Freetown
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Freetown
19 bgs, Wm E Martin, Freetown
87 bgs, Freetown
GLUE, BONE—330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—70 bls—F L Kraemer, Arica
GLYCERINE—80 dms, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
40 dms, Fallek Products Co, Yokohama
113 dms, R P Casado, Havana
160 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—4,226 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
15,863 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
10,600 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
2,400 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAYATA LEAF OIL—4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hongkong
HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE ADIPATE — 9 dms, North American Rayon Corp, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—18 kgs, Dalichi Bussan Kaisha, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
301 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
250 bgs, Wernet Dantal Manufacturing Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
311 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
60 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
117 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
LEMON PEEL—20 bgs, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—53 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
280 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
693 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
MACE—36 cs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
12 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENUKELIVER OIL—5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MERCURY—24 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
50 flks, Tampico
MINERAL WAX—37 bgs, Vera Cruz
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—2 dms, Fletcher National Bank, Keelung
MOLASSES—10,000 tons, Instituto Cubano Est Del Azucar, Santiago
550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
238,000 gals, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
383 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSK AMBRETTE—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Pepper Products, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—600 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—400 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
3,123 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
1,067 bgs, Avonmouth
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,747 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NUTMEG—13 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—100 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, A Fantis, Cadiz
68 dms, J L Sclafani, Cadiz
26 dms, A M S Packing Co, Cadiz
520 dms, J Ossola Co, Cadiz
416 dms, C Pappas Co, Cadiz
525 dms, A N Cory, Cadiz
234 dms, Sterling National Bank, Cadiz
52 dms, De Simone Bros, Cadiz
104 dms, Venice Importing Co, Cadiz
52 dms, N Lekas Corp, Cadiz
104 dms, Chicago Macaroni Co, Cadiz
312 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Cadiz
208 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Cadiz
270 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
1,090 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
150 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
233 dms, Brown Bros, Malaga
52 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
446 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
103 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
52 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
79 dms, Credit Suisse, Valencia
150 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Valencia
100 dms, National City Bank, Valencia
235 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
125 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
25 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Tarragona
103 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
26 dms, First National Stores, Cadiz
26 dms, Standard Products Co, Cadiz
200 dms, Tarragona
OPIUM—250 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Co, Istanbul
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Bombay
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H Schoenfield & Sons, Rijeka
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
3,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
750 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,150 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,500 bls, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Bremen
500 bls, W Heiman, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
300 bls, Tupman Thurlow, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
1,750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
250 bls, Wertsville Industries, Bremen
1,500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
6,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,724 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Overton & Co, Turko Abo
1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
4,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Hamburg
4,004 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,100 bls, Halfon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,645 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Indoscan Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
40 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
400 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
210 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
1,110 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
269 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
240 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
117 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
189 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
140 bgs, A G Dun, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
405 bgs, Singapore
200 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—40 bgs, A G Dunn, Pangkal Pinang
144 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
RED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
40 bgs, A C Israel, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal Pinang
768 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
56 bgs, Far Eastern Agencies, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Pangkal Pinang
21 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—357,654 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,090 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
197,452 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—6 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
70 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
150 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—33 cks, Colloides Inc, Hamburg
POTASH SALTS—17 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM ANTIMONATE—1 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
SILICATE—400 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—5,512 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—164 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,671 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA HETEROPHILLA ROOT—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
HIRSUTA ROOT—259 bgs, J M Rodgers Co, Puerto Barrios
VOMITORIA ROOT—25 bgs, Conakry
RED EARTH—672 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
RED IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
870 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
32 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
OIL—8 cs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
SASSAFRAS OIL—11 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED, HULLED—224 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Alexandria
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Alexandria
220 bgs, Joel Bieler, Alexandria
300 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
54 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SILICA—160 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Avonmouth
SODIUM ALGINATE—5 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
ARSENATE—67 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
GLUTAMATE, MONO—250 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SILICOFLUORIDE—100 bgs, H Sundheimer, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
300 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
150 dms, E J Guetta, Kobe
SULFUR—2 dms, Arrow Pan American Corp, Anto Fagasta
TALC—6,210 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
THIOUREA—938 bgs, Baird Chemical Co, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
VALONIA BEARDS—583 bgs—Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, F Huber & Co, Tandjong Priok
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Inda Corp, Port au Prince
VITAMIN B—15 cs, Byco Ltd, Kobe
6 dms, Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—572 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—600 bgs, Taninex Corp, Durban
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
26 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
103 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
YELLOW IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—100 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille

Baltimore

WATTLE EXTRACT—534 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Boston

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—200 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Marseille

Charleston

WATTLE BARK—558 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
BARBASCO POWDER—400 bgs, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, Callao
CALCIUM NITRATE—15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—200 bgs, Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—168 cs, Citizens National Bank, Djakarta
355 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—83 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
COPRA—1,150 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Majuro
250 tons, Paul Smith Corp, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
500 tons, Jose Panganiban
2,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
1,050 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
802 tons, Nagoya
250 tons, Bulan
CAKE—1,400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
1,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Lu Do Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—546 bgs, Rotterdam
364 pkgs, Ahmadasdah & Sons, Iran
CUTTLEFISH BONE—80 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Singapore
EARTH COLOR—1,125 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
1,850 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER—650 lbs, Don de Ignacio, Ensenada
OIL—200 dms, Universal Foreign Serivce Co, Yokohama
152 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Woodard & Dickerson, Chile
1,187 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Peru
1,087 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chile
2,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Chile
MOLASSES—9,364 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
1,886 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Jose Panganiban
PEPPER—35 bgs, E A Johnson Co, Singapore
48 bgs, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—26,199,404 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
125,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
POPPY SEED—25 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,020 bgs, Olsen Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—349 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—3,900 bgs, The Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,334 bgs, American Key Products Inc, Bangkok
3,502 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
941 bgs, American Key Products Co, Djakarta
2,000 bgs, Djakarta
TUMERIC—60 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
UREA—2,755 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—1,000 pkgs, East Asiatic Trading Co, Barrow
VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Djakarta

Newport News

WATTLE EXTRACT—853 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Ehret Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
2,347 bgs, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
CASEIN—5,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
1,111 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
CRESOL—100 dms, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—144 cs, Phila Seed Co, Bordeaux
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Kobe
GYPSUM—11,141 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
6,243 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
LACTOSE—30 dms, Vandergrift Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,771,423 gals, Matanzas
NAPHTHALENE—350 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
1,383 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
350 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
3,629 bgs, Antwerp
2,777 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
995 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
2,250 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
520 bls, First National Cincinnati, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,250 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—231,280 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
149,609 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
215,102 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
388,128 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
130,518 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
125,013 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
114,447 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
249,318 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
146,500 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
207,972 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar
POTATO STARCH—6,686 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,248 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
807 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
215 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—6,038 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane
1,000 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
14,000 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—85 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Kohnstamm Co, Rotterdam
TALC—1,600 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
653 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
UREA—1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,019 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—27 tons, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—8,000 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Brisbane
7,934 bgs, Old Factors Inc, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Brisbane
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Brisbane
17,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—260 bgs, Puerto Cabello
BEEF EXTRACT—152 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Brisbane
20 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Melbourne
CALCIUM CARBONATE—54 bgs, G Sabina, Venice
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tobaco
900 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Jose Panganiban
300 tons, Jose Panganiban
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Bulan
200 tons, Bulan
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, Grace & Co, La Union
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Matton & Co, Bremen
MOLASSES—10,465 tons, Southwestern Molasses Co, Kaohsiung
2,176 tons, Southwestern Molasses Co, Inapulugan
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, R Vannucci Co, Cadiz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,513 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
214,753 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umm Said
26,646 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals, Brisbane
200 bgs, Brisbane

Ammonia Plant Projected

—*Continued from page 5*

rise in profits per acre from principal area crops.

Plans provide for a completely integrated plant of modern design which will include an ammonia plant with a capacity of 250 tons a day, and other units to produce nitric acid, urea, nitrogen solutions and fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate. Natural gas, which will be the principal raw material, will be supplied by Southern Natural Gas Company of Birmingham, Ala.

The company has completed arrangements for raising $18,000,000 in part through a long-term insurance company loan and in part through the sale of securities. The $4,000,000 remaining after allocating construction costs will be used for pre-operating expense and working capital.

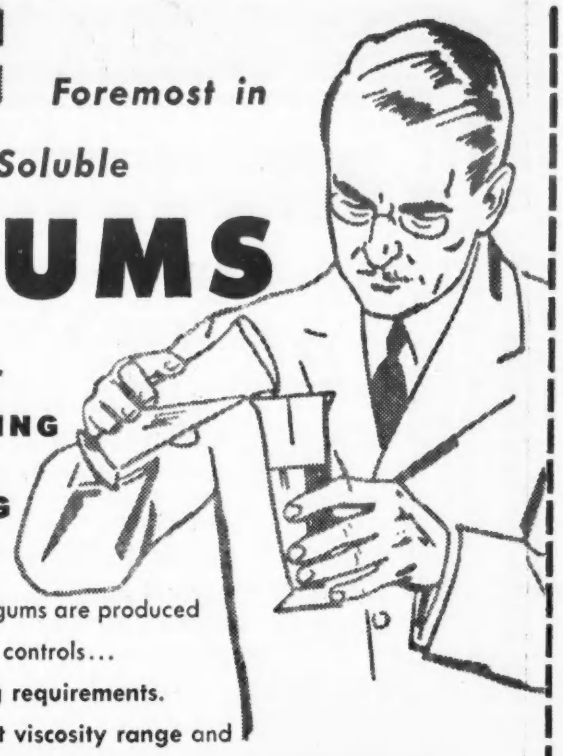
In addition to Mr. Riley, organizers of the company include Malcolm Smith, chairman of the board, and George V. Taylor, vice-president. Mr. Riley was formerly vice-president in charge of sales and a director of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Smith, a limited partner of Dean Witter & Co., was formerly a partner of J. H. Whitney & Co. and Glore Forgan & Co. and a director of Spencer, Rexall Drug Company and Byron Jackson Company. Mr. Taylor was formerly director of product sales for Spencer.

Phila. Paint Club Meets Wednesday

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting September 21 at the Philadelphia Rifle Club, 8th and Tabor road, in that city. Speaker will be William Mitchell of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., who will discuss "Polyamide-Epoxy Resin Blends—A New Vehicle for Protective Coatings."

TIC Foremost in Water Soluble GUMS

Pre-tested for EMULSIFYING THICKENING STABILIZING SUSPENDING



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Analgesics Testimony Given By Dr. N. B. Eddy of NIH

In testimony last week before the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, of the National Institutes of Health, an authority on analgesics, said that such drugs formed into two classes as respect to their habit forming ability.

There is one class of analgesics, like morphine, which is definitely habit forming, he explained, and there is another class, like aspirin, which may be, but very rarely is, habit forming. The habit forming abilities of aspirin, he added, are so rare that no warning statement is needed on the label.

Dr. Eddy explained the distinction between the two classes of analgesics during hearings by the agency on an application to remove acetylcarbromal and bromural from the list of drugs which must be labeled "Warning—May Be Habit Forming." His testimony was intended to clarify a statement he made at hearings last June, which caused considerable concern in drug circles, that all analgesics and sedatives may be habit forming.

Olin Mathieson Puts Hovey In Organics Reserach Post

Almon G. Hovey has been appointed industrial scientist in charge of organic applications research at Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Hovey goes to Olin Mathieson from Archer-Daniels-Midland in Minneapolis, Minn., where he was in charge of vehicle development. Previously associated with General Mills, Inc., he was in charge of new chemicals development and later of technical sales service for its chemical division. He also has been associated with Reichhold Chemical Company.

Farm Chemists to Release

—Continued from page 7

growers of the vegetables had used this substance contrary to state and federal recommendations with the result that dangerous residues remained on the food. Other reports on methods of analysis for pesticidal residues will be given by chemists of the Food and Drug Administration and by Dr. Charles W. Gehrke of the University of Missouri.

Methods for determination of animal feed additive residues will be the subject of papers by R. T. Merwin of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, C. A. Iuhman of the California Department of Agriculture, W. J. Mader of Merck & Co., W. E. Flach of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, V. E. Munsey of the Food and Drug Administration, J. A. Buzard, V. R. Ells and M. R. Paul of Eaton Laboratories, Norwich, N. Y.

How the valuable drug product of Rauwolfia Serpentina can be differentiated from similar but less useful products will be the subject of papers by W. V. Eisenberg, A. E. Schulze, D. Banes and J. Carol of the Food and Drug Administration.

Five papers on various aspects of fertilizer analysis will be presented by Department of Agriculture scientists W. L. Hill, W. H. Armiger, H. E. Batson, jr., W. M. Hoffman, B. M. Olive, P. Chichilo, A. W. Specht, C. W. Whittaker and C. J. Schollenberger. Two papers are planned on disinfectant analysis to be presented by personnel from the Pesticide Regulation Section of the USDA, and several papers and reports on methods for food analysis will be given by members of the Utilization Research Laboratories.

Methods of analysis for the determination of the degree of carbonation of nonsparkling wines, a new type of product which is being considered for domestic production, will be the subject of a paper by A. Etienne and A. P. Mathers of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division Laboratory of the Internal Revenue Service. Other papers from this laboratory will discuss color in distilled spirits, fusel oil determinations, and the determination of the drugs heroin and quinine. All of the sessions are open to interested scientific workers and the public.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The spot market was fairly active last week. Buying of mint oils appears to be accelerating and reports from productions centers indicated that the peppermint oil yield should be substantial. The spot market reflected the lowering in shipment prices with a 25 cent decline on both the natural and redistilled oils. Spearmint continued to hold at steady and unchanged levels.

Formosan citronella oil advanced 20 cents on spot last week and appeared quite likely to go higher in the near future. Production of this oil has been below expectations made earlier in the year, unfavorable weather conditions having been primarily responsible for the short supply. Sandalwood oil continued in tight supply and quite strong, pricewise. There were reports that the wood auctions at origin had fetched substantially higher prices with a consequent advance in oil shipment prices.

Aside from these developments, the essential oils market was steady with trading at a seasonally good level. Among aromatic chemicals, geraniol and citronellol were higher, reflecting increased raw material costs.

Activity in the seeds and spices market was somewhat brisker last week with strengthening noted in caraway, poppy and fennel seeds. Cloves were also stronger on spot. In the group of items advanced were also included Indian celery seed, Salvadorian sesame seed, and Spanish thyme leaves. Jamaican ginger was advanced 1 cent per pound.

In the group of reductions were included Moroccan coriander seed, dill seed and Jamaican and Mexican pimento. The cessation in the dock strike last week was reflected in a more relaxed attitude in the pepper trade. Stocks of black pepper continue ample for trade needs.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway seed, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Citronellol, 25c. per lb.
Clove, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, 1½c. per lb.
Roumanian, 2½c. per lb.
Geraniol, 50c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Oil, citronella, Java-type, 20c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Salvadorian, natural, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

R duced

Coriander seed, Moroccan, 1½c. per lb.
Dill seed, ½c. per lb.
Oil, peppermint, 25c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
134.57	134.50	134.58	138.15

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—The spot market was firm and steady in face of sustained demand. Supplies were on the tight side.

Bergamot—Inquiry was reported to be fair with supplies ample for consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Citronella—Spot quotations advanced 20c. per pound on the Formosan (Java type) oil last week. The current market ranged from $2 to $2.25 per pound with very little material to be had at the lower level. The rising costs of citronella oil were reflected in the advancement of derivatives price schedules last week.

Geranium—The spot market continued very firm last week. Crop prospects on the Bourbon oil were poor and the disturbances in North Africa have combined with natural factors in strengthening the market for the Algerian quality, it was said.

Lavandin—The spot market was steady on this oil. Late rains in production regions were responsible for improving the yield, according to trade reports and stocks were expected to be about adequate to cover requirements although there may be some difficulties depending upon the extent of demand.

Lemon—The heavy off-take by beverage manufacturers has largely leveled off and overall inquiry was reported to be as expected at this time of year. Supplies were ample to cover trade needs and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Linaloe Wood—Stocks of this oil were scanty and it has been reported that no oil from origin can be expected in the foreseeable future.

Neroli—Reports from Grasse have been that buying there has been substantial in face of high asking prices which resulted from a smaller crop than usual as a consequence of unfavorable weather conditions this past season.

Orange—Stocks of Florida orange oil were depleted considerably during the past extremely hot summer. Stocks available were believed to be smaller than anticipated earlier in the year with unusually large quantities of the oil were reported to be going back into orange juice concentrates at the production source.

Peppermint—Production of peppermint oil has been proceeding satisfactorily and as a result, the spot market has begun to reflect the lower prices currently quoted on future delivery. The spot market ranged from a low of $6.25 for the natural oil to $6.55 for the redistilled oil. Futures were priced as low as $6, it was noted.

Petitgrain—There were no changes on spot although reports from origin indicated a possible further downward trend in this oil.

Sandalwood—The auctions of the wood in India were reported to have realized record high prices with the result that the oil offered from origin has advanced. Spot stocks were very tight while prices held quite firmly.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Prices were advanced 25c. per pound last week in face of rising raw material costs. Citronella oil prices have firmed substantially, particularly the Formosan (Java-type) quality, it was said.

Geraniol—Geraniol prices schedules were advanced 50c. per pound last week reflecting higher raw material costs. Inquiry was reported to be moving at a seasonal steady rate.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Spanish anise seed was firm with the market reported at 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Caraway Seed—Dutch seed advanced 1c. last week in the first price movement in some time. The current market was reported at 18c. per pound.

Celery Seed — Indian celery seed advanced 1½c. per pound last week to 16c. French seed was unchanged at 30c.

Clove—The clove market was firmer on spot with both Madagascar and Zanzibar qualities advancing 1c. The former was pegged at 43c. to 44c. and the latter, 45c.-46c. per pound.

Coriander Seed—Moroccan coriander seed declined 1½c. to 12½c. last week. Roumanian seed advanced ¼c. to 8c. while Yugoslavian material held unchanged at 8½c.

Dill Seed—Dill seed declined ½c. per pound on spot last week. Natural seed was quoted at 9c. with dewhiskered seed 1c. higher.

Fennel Seed—Czech, medium fennel seed advanced 1½c. to 11c. on spot. Indian was ½c. higher while Roumaian seed advanced 2½c. to 12c.

Ginger—The spot market was reported firmer on Jamaica grades No. 2 and No. 3. Both were up 1c. with the former quoted at 49c. and the latter, 48c. per pound.

Mace—West Indian mace was quoted at $1.58 on spot while East Indian material ranged from $1.45 to $1.70, depending upon quality.

Nutmeg—East Indian quality nutmeg was steady at 42c. to 44c., depending upon

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 9

New York

Anise Seed (11 lots), 884 bags: filthy.
Black pepper (7 lots), 464 bags: 6 moldy, 1 African Cubebs substituted therefor.
Cassia (10 lots), 1,662 bags: filthy.
Coriander (3 lots), 600 bags: filthy.
Cloves (8 lots), 750 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 180 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 89 bags: filthy.
Ginger (3 lots), 358 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (35 lots), 648 bags: filthy.
Mace (6 lots), 66 cases: insects.
Nutmeg, 200 bags: wormy and moldy.
Poppy seed (2 lots), 763 bags: insects.
Pimento (2 lots), 82 bags: insects.
Rosemary leaves (2 lots), 150 bags: filthy.
Rauwolfia root, 576 bags: no name of product, or caution legend on bags.
Sage Leaves (3 lots), 708 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed (9 lots), 2,542 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Key Men at MM&R

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Manager, Wholesale Drug Division

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Before joining MM&R in 1945, he attended the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and served in the U.S. Air Force, Strategic Bomb Survey, in the European theatre. His hobby is motion picture photography.

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quality while West Indian material was priced at 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Pepper—The spot market became stable late in the week upon the cessation of the dock strike which had tied up the waterfront for several days.

Foreign markets showed little change. India's levels on current shipment positions remained a fraction over the market here due to recent demand from Russia. For the first time, however, there appeared a willingness to discount the market in order to move newcrop positions such as January thru March shipment. As activity here was none too brisk, these newcrop prices tended to depress prices on October thru December delivery despite the fact the newcrop would not be available here in these months. Lampong and Sarawak shipment levels held about steady and had little or no influence on our local market.

Shipment levels on white pepper were reported to be well maintained and only inactivity on spot keeps the market from reflecting this. Imports are particularly heavy but more or less conservative when compared to normal consuming needs. Strength in black would help white, but without it the market should be able to hold its own because of the stability abroad.

The first shipments of newcrop Carolina chillies were made recently. Favorable harvesting conditions have permitted the earliest deliveries in many years. Advance samples show the crop to be top quality. Imported varieties have been moving well and in general all grades are on the tight side. Newcrop prices on Turkish and Hontakas are fully steady, according to trade sources.

Pimento—The spot market was easier last week. Jamaican pimento was off 1c. with Mexican quality down 2c. The former was pegged at 85c. and the latter, 69c. per pound.

Poppy Seed—Dutch poppy seed was firmer at 21½c. while Argentine advanced 1½c. to 17½c. and Polish quality 1c. to 19½c. Iranian seed was steady at 15c.

Sesame Seed—Natural Salvadorian seed was up ½c. on spot and quoted at 17c. to 17½c. per pound.

Thyme—Spanish thyme leaves were ½c. higher and listed at 9½c. on spot.

Waterman Establishes Office

Thomas R. Waterman has opened a brokerage office at 24 State street, New York, and will handle sales of crude and refined vegetable oils and shortening. The telephone number is WHitehall 3-0141.

Purchasing Agents Group Tells Council Meeting Dates

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has announced dates for meetings of its district councils. District No. 1 will meet September 22 at the Statler hotel in Los Angeles. District No. 2 will meet October 4 at the Shamrock hotel in Houston, Tex. District No. 3 will meet October 7 at the Duluth hotel in Duluth, Minn. District No. 4 will meet September 23 at the Union Building in East Lansing, Mich.

District No. 6 will meet October 13 at the Webster Hall hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa. District No. 7 will meet October 16 at the Dinkler-Tutwiler hotel in Birmingham, Ala. District No. 8 will meet October 27 at the Sheraton hotel in Rochester, N. Y. District No. 9 will meet October 31 at the Sheraton-Kimball hotel in Springfield, Mass.

Glidden Naval Stores Unit Now Southern Chemical Div.

A change in designation of Glidden Company's naval stores division to southern chemical division has been announced. The new name, to become effective immediately, was selected by Glidden directors in recognition of the increasing trend of the division's activities from that of producing only the prime naval stores toward production of chemical derivatives based on these prime commodities as raw materials.

Soap Concerns Name Pres.

Andrew K. Forthmann, executive vice-president of Los Angeles Soap Company and White King Soap Company has been named president and general manager of both organizations. He succeeds H. P. Grimm, who has resigned the presidency, but will continue as chairman of the board of both firms.

Chicago Perfumers Will Hear Polio Talk at Sept. 20 Meeting

The first of the fall luncheons of The Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Association will be held September 20 at 12:00 noon at the Illinois Athletic Club. The guest speaker will be Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the board of health, City of Chicago. Dr. Bundesen's theme will be "The Polio Controversy and Its Effect Upon You."

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Protective Coatings Materials

Strength was observed in stearates, where the recent advances in stearic acid totaling 4 cents per pound have not as yet been reflected in stearate price schedules. In addition, caustic soda is now moving into higher ground, pricewise. Sales of stearates have been quite active from most consuming outlets. Prime pigments moved well, with paint sales reported active. Copper oxides were a strong spot in this field, with lead and zinc pigments also quite firm.

Sales of carbon blacks suffered very little, if at all, from the shutdown in the automobile industry for new model changes, since the tire industry made no comparable halt in its production. Supplies of paint and ink blacks were a bit on the tight side. Users found it necessary to anticipate their needs, as immediate shipments of these grades could not always be supplied. Rubber blacks, however, were in a good supply position.

Consumption of synthetic resins maintained a good stride during August and have done well so far in September. Demand for urea-formaldehyde from the direction of home appliances, including refrigerators, has proceeded with marked strength. Plasticizer prices remained unchanged, with major producers of dioctyl phthalate noting firmness in their scheduled quotations. Prices for tricresyl phosphate have made no change during the period following the advance for cresylic acid.

Shellac prices were quiet and the market a bit slower than during the previous week. Word from Calcutta indicated that prices for shipment were well able to hold their own at the present. Although the market was adequately supplied, stocks were easily manageable and there was no weakness to be found in the present situation. Argentine casein was firmly held at the source. Some consumers in the United States restricted their purchases in the expectation of lower quotations later on, but this hope was far from certain, in the estimation of many in the trade, as the Argentine was believed capable of holding prices firm even after the production of new material started later in the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
97.23	97.23*	97.22	97.05

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

* Revised.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Blacks — Shipments of carbon, channel and furnace blacks have been quite good, according to most producers. The tire industry is going strong in spite of the shutdowns for model changeovers in the automobile industry. A corresponding slump in the tire industry is not usually observed, since that would put their production schedules behind as soon as the new model cars were ready for shipment. Printing ink makers have also remained active in the market.

Supplies of paint and ink blacks were reported a bit on the tight side by some makers. Users found it necessary to anticipate their needs, as immediate shipments of these grades could not always be obtained. However, rubber blacks were reported in good supply, with no difficulty encountered in filling orders.

Iron Oxides—No price advances were contemplated at the present by makers of synthetic iron oxides, it was reported in the industry during the past week. Supplies of iron oxides were considered adequate for market needs and no delays in shipments were noted. Producers reported that the good demand encountered so far this year has continued with no sign of a letup. Even during the summer months there was no real slump in demand, since declines in buying were easiiy accounted for by plant shutdowns for vacations. At the present some makers felt that the last quarter would present a good sales showing, unless a desire on the part of consumers at the year-end to reduce stocks resulted in a halt in orders.

Lead Pigments—A good call for most lead pigments was encountered in the industry as the fall season entered full force. Particularly important in the sales outlook was the buying in the paint trade, which has shown a decided pickup from some thirty days ago. Prices were reported firm but not under any outstanding upward pressure.

Orange Mineral—Material was steady in price, in line with the current underlying strength found in all lead pigments. Demand has been rated as quite good at the present from the direction of all interested users.

Titanium Pigments — A good deal of buying attention has been directed toward titanium dioxide and other titanium pigments, as demand has maintained the fast pace it has exhibited the previous three quarters of the year. With production facilities pushed to their capacity, the market still remained in its position of short supply. Material was not expected to be freely available in the foreseeable future.

Zinc Pigments—Prices for zinc oxides held the line in spite of the recent advance for zinc metal and dust. The possibility of upward revisions of price schedules for zinc oxides and other pigments was not ruled out by producers, however. The underlying strength in these materials was felt to be considerable. It was thus generally agreed that prices had not definitely settled into a stable position.

Synthetic Resins

Melamines—The market made no significant change during the past week, and makers felt that there was at the present a satisfactory consuming interest. Volume of business throughout the final quarter could well continue above last year's, if the present buying rate continued.

Urea - Formaldehydes — Consumption from the direction of home appliances, including refrigerators, has been quite good, according to sources in the industry. Use in paper coatings has also been good, although on a much smaller poundage level, it was noted. The market was well provided with material and no shortage of supplies could be seen in existence, or in the making.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—In spite of the present tight status of phthalic anhydride, there has been no exceptional squeeze on supplies of dioctyl phthalate during the past several weeks, according to producers. However, present output of DOP has moved well into consuming channels. Prices of major producers were fully maintained at previous levels and showed no weakness.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Prices have made no change during the period following the advance for cresylic acid. A decision to change tricresyl phosphate has not been made as yet. Sources in the industry commented that there was no certainty that there would be any increase because of this rise in the raw material, or that an increase would stick, if it were put into effect. Sales have been recorded at a good rate over recent weeks, it was noted by producers.

Triphenyl Phosphate — Prices were steady at their recently advanced level of 40 cents per pound in carlots and 41 cents

Protective Coatings Shipments, Output: July

	Factory shipments Dollars		†Reported production Gallons	
	July	June	July	June
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	$77,355,000	*$93,385,000	38,038,000	*46,834,000
Industrial sales, total	47,208,000	56,336,000	17,454,000	*21,230,000
Paint and varnish	35,366,000	42,213,000	12,739,000	*15,755,000
Lacquer	11,842,000	14,123,000	4,715,000	*5,475,000
Totals	$124,563,000	$149,721,000	38,038,000	*46,834,000

Total sales, January through July:—$899,030,000.

† Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production which was not allocated either to trade or industrial sales products.
* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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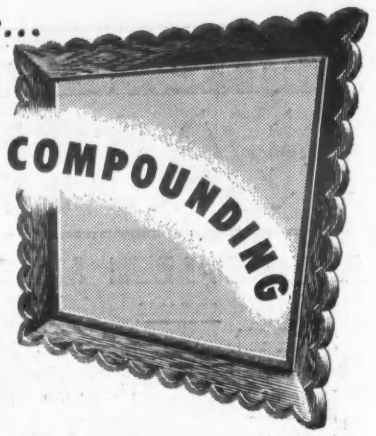

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per pound in l.c.l. shipments. The advance became unanimous among producers during the week previous, and affects contract shipments from the first of October. Spot sales are already included in the revised price quotations.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—European buyers have remained quite active in the market, and this interest, coupled with a good demand from users in the United States, has provided a good deal of underlying strength in the market. Quotations held steady and were not expected to change to any marked extent unless the situation in the Far East altered.

Shellac—Prices were steady and the market appeared a bit quieter last week, in regard to consumer buying, than it had been the previous week. Word from Calcutta indicated that prices for shipments were well able to hold their own at the present. Quotations were found to be up a fraction one day, down a fraction the next, and remaining steady on a week-to-week basis. Stocks were adequate but not heavy at the present.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Sept.9	Mon. Sept.12	Tues. Sept.13	Wed. Sept.14	Thur. Sept.15
Drums—					
I	$3.56	...	...	...	...
K	8.56	...	...	...	...
M	8.56	$8.50	$8.55	...	...
N	...	...	8.57§	...	$9.00
WG	...	8.55	...	$8.55	...
WW	8.66	...	8.95	8.65§	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	8.57§
M	...	...	8.41	...	...
N	9.00	8.11	8.46	...	...
WG	...	8.74	8.51	...	8.65

Tankcars (for week ended Sept. 9)—M or better, $8.20§; N, $8.21; WG, $8.24; WW, $8.36.

Sales, USDA: 580* 585* 1,566* 313* 1,057*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.35; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.70.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.53§§	.56§§	.55¾§	.56§§	.56¼§
Sales	24,000*	34,000*	22,000*	10,000*	14,000*

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. §Gallons. §§Average price.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Argentine material remained steady and firmly held at the source. Little if any competition was encountered from Europe, as European producers have not entered the market with any sizeable amounts of goods.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during July, with June's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	July	June
Hide, glue, total	2,727,415	4,479,328
Low grade	1,139,713	1,413,698
Medium grade	866,663	1,223,138
High grade	579,050	983,338
Extra high grade	141,989	859,154
Bone glue, total	4,338,897	5,228,761
Green	3,456,341	4,404,458
Extracted	882,556	824,303
Glue, total	7,066,312	9,708,089

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	3,834,172	5,243,734
Low grade	1,514,421	2,190,027
Medium grade	1,030,374	1,296,345
High grade	743,595	924,080
Extra high grade	545,782	833,282
Bone glue, total	4,247,792	5,157,976
Green	3,208,566	3,798,802
Extracted	1,039,226	1,359,174
Glue, total	8,081,964	10,401,710

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	24,915,603	26,022,360
Low grade	7,493,569	7,868,277
Medium grade	5,704,255	5,867,966
High grade	6,316,178	6,480,663
Extra high grade	5,401,661	5,805,454
Bone glue, total	12,472,134	12,381,029
Green	7,767,586	7,519,811
Extracted	4,704,548	4,861,218
Glue, total	37,387,737	38,403,389

Stearates—Price advances for stearates were considered a definite possibility by some in the industry. It was noted that stearic acid has moved up 4c. per pound in a series of advances, during which time there has been no advance for stearates. In addition, caustic soda is now moving into higher ground, pricewise, and other manufacturing costs have risen. These circumstances led some trade sources to maintain that any further increase for stearic acid that might be effected would possibly be the occasion for revision of quotations for stearates.

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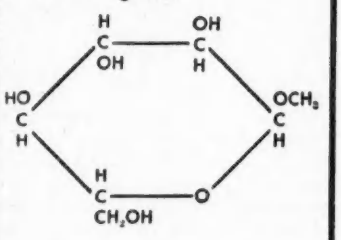

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Methylstyrene Data Evaluated By Cyanamid Group Leader

A tough, lustrous plastic, chemically related to polystyrene but said to surpass it in many uses, has been produced by a new, low-cost process, it was reported last week at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Minneapolis, Minn.

The new material, known as methylstyrene, possesses all of styrene's desirable properties and out-performs it in resisting impact and high temperature distortion, according to James A. Melchore, who is group leader in the product research department at American Cyanamid Company's laboratories at Stamford, Conn.

Like styrene, methylstyrene becomes an even better product when mixed with another plastic material, acrylonitrile, the chemist observed. He said methylstyrene appeared superior to styrene either alone or in combination.

Soybeans in CCC Inventory Due for Market Price Sale

All remaining soybeans in the Commodity Credit Corporation's inventory will be sold at the market price for domestic crushing or for export, the Department of Agriculture announced last week.

The action cancelled the sales method outlined in the CCC monthly sales list for September which provided for domestic sales at the market price but not less than the 1954 price support loan rate plus 4 cents a bushel, and for export sales on a competitive bid basis.

It was estimated that approximately 500,000 bushels of soybeans, mainly odd lots, remain in the CCC inventory. Approximately 13,000,000 bushels had been acquired by CCC under the 1954 support program. Sales of the remaining lots will be made through Commodity tabilization Service offices in Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Obituaries

William A. Kyner

William A. Kyner, president of Trabella Uranium Mines, Inc., and a director of Golden Cycle Corporation, died in Colorado Springs, Col. on September 12. He was sixty-two years old.

Frederick E. Loud

Frederick E. Loud, chairman of the board of Merchant Products Corporation and president of Kessler Chemical Company, Inc., both of Philadelphia, died in Camden, N.J. on September 10. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Loud was a founder and former president of Murray Oil Products Company, Philadelphia, and of the Industrial Oil Products Company, Los Angeles. Mr. Loud was known for the introduction of several new products into the process field.

Harry J. Theobald

Harry J. Theobald, president of Theobald Industries, Kearny, N.J., died September 8 in Neptune, N.J. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Theobald organized his company in 1914. Today it has branches in Baltimore, Elizabethtown, Pa., and several European cities.

Carl I. Anderson, for twenty-five years a research chemist for the National Aniline division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died September 12 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Dudley T. Bloodgood, manager of the palm oil department of Balfour Guthrie & Co., New York, died September 13 in Guttenberg, N.J. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Bloodgood had been connected with Balfour for twenty-three years and was previously associated with Niger Company.

Clyde F. Hayward, assistant director of technical services for the research and development center of Lever Brothers Company, Edgewater, N.J., died September 10 in Paramus, N.J. He was thirty-four years old.

Alfred E. Midgley, a former chemist at the Bayway refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company (N.J.) died in Linden, N.J., on September 8. He was sixty-seven years old.

Peter P. Pap, specialty resin plant supervisor at the Elizabeth, N.J., facilities of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.J., died September 8 in New York. He was thirty-six years old.

Robert M. Salter, chief of soil research for the department of agriculture and former head of its soil conservation program, died in Silver Springs, Md., on September 13. Dr. Salter was sixty-three years old.

Dr. Charles Solomon, a physician and a member of the advisory committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia, died September 15 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old.

Robert A. Zeller, a retired chemist formerly with Utility-Siemon Color Corporation, Newark, died September 12 in that city. He was eighty-two years old.

Barrett Adds 2 Salesmen In New Thermoplastic Unit

The appointment of G. T. Walker and E. Davis Caldwell as salesmen in the newly formed thermoplastic resins group of the Barrett division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been announced. Mr. Walker was formerly with Midwest Molding & Manufacturing Company, Chicago. Before that he worked with the former Plaskon division of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Mr. Caldwell recently represented Barrett as a plastics specialist to the automotive industry in Detroit. Before that he was a technical salesman.

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CSC's dibutyl phthalate is also an excellent plasticizer for other polyvinyl acetate applications. In adhesives, a growing field, it increases both flexibility and tackiness. For more information or a sample, write Industrial Chemical Dept., CSC, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Molecular Weight	278.34
Boiling Point at 760 mm	340°C
Vapor Pressure: 198.2°C	10 mm
287.0°C	200 mm
313.5°C	400 mm
Freezing Point	−35°C
Density at 25°C	1.0426 g/ml
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F	8.72 lb
Coefficient of Expansion, °F	0.00048
°C	0.00086
Refractive Index, n_D at 25°C	1.4914
Viscosity at 25°C	15.8 cp
Heat of Vaporization at bp	18.93 kcal/mole
Specific Heat at ordinary temperatures	0.43 cal/g (approx.)
Electrical Conductivity at 30°C	4.2×10^{-8} mho/cm
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	6.436
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	340°F
Solubility in Water at 20°C, by weight	0.01%
Solubility of Water in Dibutyl Phthalate at 20°C, by weight	0.46%

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Oil Chemists Announce October Meeting Plans

—Continued from page 7

Fatty Acid Esters," by Constantine Ricciuti, L. S. Silbert, and W. S. Port, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, and National Renderers' Association; "Scaling Down of Some AOCS Methods to the Semi-Micro Range," by R. P. A. Sims, Canadian Department of Agriculture; "Unsaponifiables: Isolation, Properties, and Quantitative Determination," by N. A. Kahn, R. V. Coyne, and M. B. Visscher, University of Minnesota, and "Composition of Asparagus Seed Oil," by C. Y. Hopkins and Mary K. Chisholm, National Research Council, Ottawa.

The following papers are scheduled for presentation on October 11 during sessions on technology, chemical modification, general topics and shortenings:—

"A Rapid Dielectric Method for Determining the Oil Content of Safflower and Sunflower Seeds," by R. M. Johnson, W. Haward Hunt, M. N. Neustadt, and Lawrence Zeleny, Agricultural Marketing Service; "Purification of Crude Glycerine by Ion Exclusion," by Glenn Prielipp, Dow Chemical Company, and H. W. Keller, Illinois Water Treatment Company; "Alcoholic Extraction of Vegetable Oils. II. Solubilities of Corn, Linseed, and Tung Oils in Aqueous Ethanol," by L. K. Arnold and Rama Ranth Rao, Iowa State College; "Comparative Extraction Rates of Corn Oil by Three Petroleum Solvents," by L. K. Arnold, W. E. Rowe, and K. W. Van Den Berg, Iowa State College; "Effect of Exhaustive Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed on the Composition and Quality of the Crude Oils. II High Oil Content Seed," by P. H. Eaves, J. J. Spadaro, A. J. Crovetto, V. O. Cirino, and M. F. Stansbury, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Solvent Cooking of Cottonseed Meats for Extraction," by J. J. Spadaro and H. L. E. Vix, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Filtration-Extraction of Flaxseed as Affected by Preparation Variables," by N. B. Knoepfler, J. J. Spadaro, E. J. McCourtney, and H. L. E. Vix, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and "Meal Recycling of Solvent-Extracting Oilseeds of High Fat Content: Application to Filtration-Extraction of Peanuts," by Joseph Pominski, H. L. E. Vix, and E. F. Pollard, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

And "Reactions of Conjugated Fatty Acids. II. Preparation of Conjugated Acid of Dehydration," by M. J. Danzig, L. E. Gast, J. L. O'Connell, Wilma J. Schneider, and H. M. Teeter, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Reactions of Conjugated Fatty Acids. III. Kinetics of the Diels-Adler Reaction," by L. E. Gast, E. W. Bell, and H. M. Teeter, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Some Reactions of Higher a-Bromo Fatty Acids, by R. R. Estes and Margaret Q. Bintzler, Emery Industries Inc., Cincinnati, O. "Reactions of Unsaturated Fatty Alcohols. I. Preparation and Properties of Some Vinyl Esters," by E. J. Dufak, C. B. Coleman, H. M. Teeter, and J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Recent Advances in In-Situ Epoxidation Reactions with Resin Catalysts," by R. J. Gall and F. P. Greenspan, Rood Machinery & Chemical Corporation; "Epoxidized Esters of Fatty Acids as Internal and External Plasticizers for Polyvinyl Acetate," by L. S. Silbert and W. S. Port, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, and National Renderers' Association; "Epoxidation of Polyesters of Tetrahydrophthalic Acid and Unsaturated Alkyd Resins," by J. W. Pearce and John Kawa, S. C. Johnson & Sons Inc., "Acetylenic Compounds. II. Preparation and Properties of Stearolic Acid and Related Substances," by N. A. Khan, University of Minnesota.

Also "Oils and Fats Situation," by G. L. Prichard, Bureau of Raw Materials, "Some Recently Discovered Constituents of Animal Fats," by L. Hartman, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington, N. Z.; "Dilatometric Properties of Some Butyropalmitins and Stearine and Acetopalmitins," by N. V. Lovegren and R. O. Feuge, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; "Dilatometric Studies on Methyl Stearate," by B. M. Craig, Prairie Regional Research Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask.; "Some Observations on the Microscopy of Lard and Rearranged Lard," by S. F. Herb, M. C. Audsley, and R. W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Beef Tallow in Shortening Preparation," by S. G. Morris, P. Magidman, F. E. Luddy, and R. W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Procedure and Apparatus for Plasticizing Fats in the Laboratory," by A. H. Steffen and R. J. Vander Wal, Armour & Co., and "Directed Rearrangement as a New Processing Tool for Lard," by H. K. Hawley, and G. W. Holman, Procter & Gamble Company.

Nutrition will be the topic of the morning session on October 12 and oxidation and polymerization will feature the afternoon session. Papers to be presented at the morning session will include:—

"Solubility and Heat Stability of Fat-Soluble Derivatives of Bitamin B_{12}," by Taketami Sakuragi and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois; "Biological Effects of the Polymeric Residues Isolated from Autoxidized Fats," by H. Kaunitz, C. A. Slanetz, R. E. Johnson, Columbia University, and H. B. Knight, D. H. Saunders, and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "A Comparative Study on the Nutritive Value of Thermally Oxidized Edible Oils," by O. C. Johnson, Taketami Sakuragi, and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois; "The Relationship of the Degree of Unsaturation of the Dietary Fat to Atherosclerosis," by M. H. Chahine and F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois; "Further Studies on the Action of Plant Sterols in Cholesterol Adsorption," by R. B. Alfin-Slater, A. F. Wells, Lilla Aftergood, and H. J. Deuel, jr., University of Southern California, and "Vitamin E: Studies on Their Stability in Different Laboratory Diets under Various Conditions of Storage," by M. B. Vischer and N. A. Khan, University of Minnesota.

Papers to be presented in the afternoon will include:—

"Reaction of Oxygen with Fatty Materials. XX. Recent Developments in the Autoxidation of Methyl Oleate and Other Monounsaturated Fatty Materials," by Daniel Swern and J. E. Coleman, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Influence of High Intensity Radiation on the Oxidation of Oleic Acid and Methyl Oleate," by L. R. Dugan, jr., and P. W. Landis, American Meat Institute Foundation; "Concurrent Oxidation of Accumulated Hydroperoxides During the Autoxidation of Methyl Linoleate," by O. S. Privette and Christense Nickell, Hormel Institute, University of Minnesota; "The Chemistry of Polymerized Oils. V. The Autoxidation of Methyl Linoleate," by H. H. Sephton and D. A. Sutton, National Chemical Research Laboratory, Pretoria, South Africa; "The Chemistry of Polymerized Oils. VI. The Molecular Weight Distribution of Thermally Polymerized Oils," by C. A. J. Hoeve and D. A. Sutton, National Chemical Research Laboratory, Pretoria; "Further Information on the Viscosity of Bodied Vegetable Oils," by R. P. A. Sims, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. "Polymer Formation in Heated Vegetable Oils," by R. P. A. Sims.

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Selections for Your Bookshelf

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF MELLON INSTITUTE 1954-1955. Paper; 52 pages, 8½x11 inches. Pittsburgh: Mellon Institute.

If there is anybody in industry who still has any doubt, or any hesitancy about the role of scientific research in these days of "research" of innumerable types, he should be given a copy of this report of the president to the board of trustees of a real research institution in the deepest and broadest sense of the term.

Seventy-four fellowship projects were in operation at Mellon during the year of March 1, 1955. They ranged alphabetically from aerosols to zirconium, industrially from bituminous coal to synthetic rubber, and in service areas from protective coatings to industrial hygiene. Not all those activities are described in the president's report; but he tells enough about representative selections to make it plain that scientific research, whatever its particular basis and area, is working for the good of everybody in every way.

An interesting annotation on the printed report says that "literature description of the institute, its history, operating principles, facilties, and accomplishments is procurable gratis on request."

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND COST ESTIMATION, by Robert S. Aries and Robert D. Newton. Cloth; 263 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $6.

This book is designed to help the engineer or chemist bridge the gap between the technical details of a project, and the economic factors involved, enabling him to give management the right economic perspective on which ultimate decisions must be based. It also serves the purpose of assisting management to extract from research project reports the economic information necessary to prepare an economic estimate.

Fundamentally, the book deals with cost estimation by outlining the principles involved in estimation and evaluation. It also attempts to provide quantitative data for application of the technics presented in the book, to solve problems encountered in modern industrial practice.

Detailed consideration is given to such factors as capital investment, physical plant cost, manufacturing cost, general expense, sales and profits, the effect of variable conditions on costs and profits, cost factors in plant location, and economic evaluation.

E—VOLUME III. Compiled by Philip L. Harris and Wilma Kujawski. Paper, 182 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. New York National Vitamin Foundation. $3.

This is a compilation of world-wide work done on, and material written about the subject of vitamin E and its derivatives during the period 1952-54.

The abstracts accompanying most of the references are generally more from the point of view of the physiologist, than the chemist or the clinician. The reports cited are not guaranteed to be accurate by either the compilers or the foundation, but will furnish good leads on work done. Wherever possible, the location of the research laboratory doing the work has been cited.

METHODS OF DETERMINING LEAD IN AIR AND IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS. Paper; 69 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: American Public Health Association. $1.25.

This booklet, published this year, follows the same general style and pattern of the 1944 publication, but has been completely rewritten and revised by the Committee on Chemical Procedures of the American Public Health Association. The manual is comprised of seven major sections as follows:—Introduction, collection of samples, preparation of samples for analysis, recommended procedures, dithizone methods, physical methods, and selected bibliography.

A new rapid screening test for urinary lead has been added. The Bambach-Burkey method of extraction at high pH with bismuth removal has been replaced by the Cholak, Hubbard and Burkey modification.

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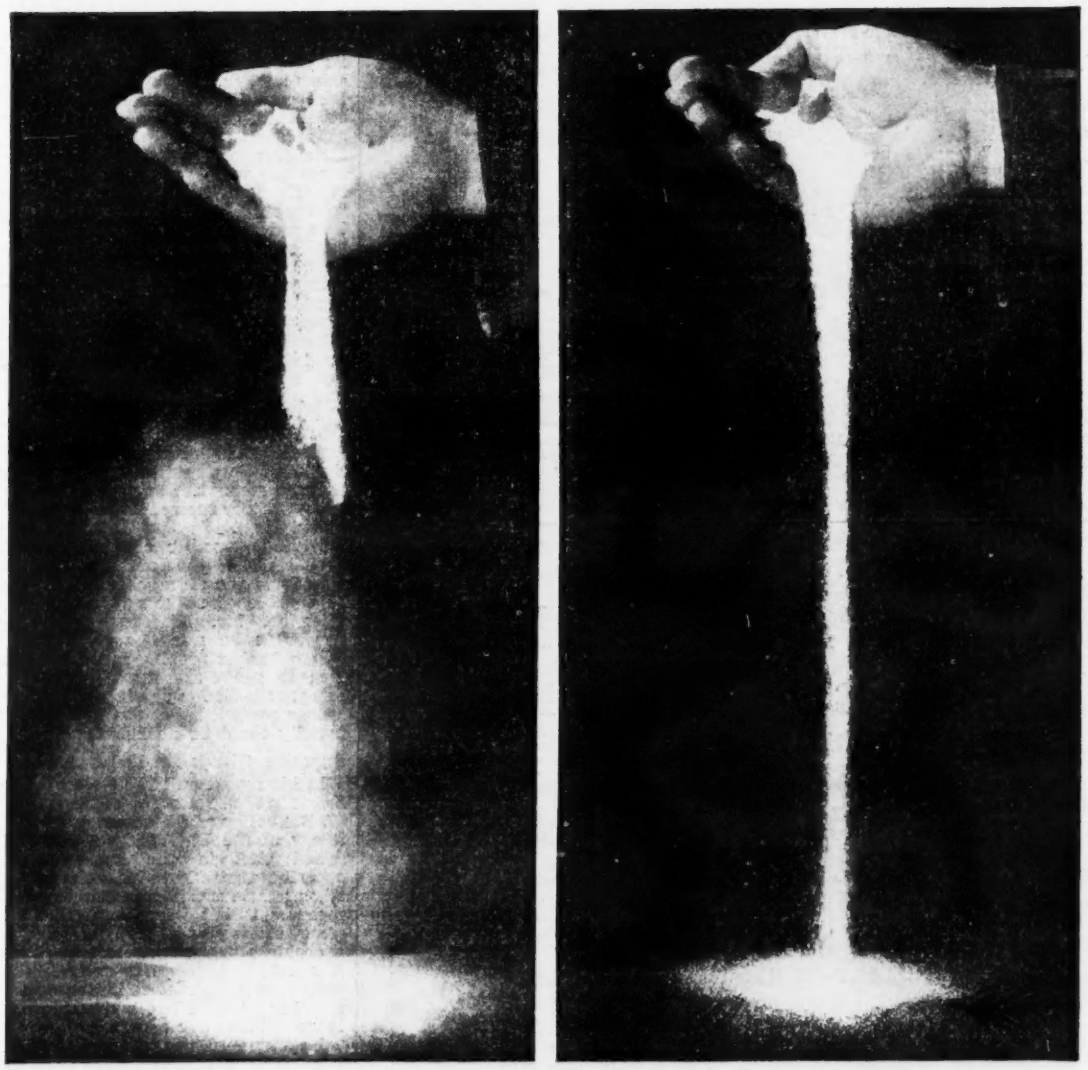

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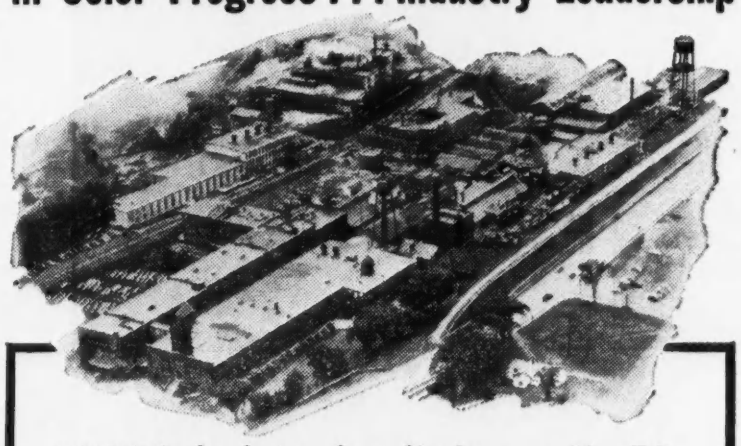

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Atom's Role Stressed at Cosmetic Conference

—Continued from page 5

Chicago, presented "Radioisotope Technics in the Study of Percutaneous Absorption," and cited experimental data pertaining to absorption of such compounds as water, electrolytes, hormones, and gases. The author described the effects of different forms of skin injury on percutaneous absorption as determined by topical application of radioisotopic substances and reported the preliminary results of work illustrating the application of radioisotopic technics to the study of percutaneous absorption of hydrocortisone.

Synthesis of n-Acyl Sarcosine

"The Adsorption of n-Acyl Sarcosines on Various Protein Materials" was presented by Manno F. Nelson, jr., and David Stewart, jr., of Colgate-Palmolive Company and the radioisotope laboratory of Rutgers University. Synthesis of the n-acyl sarcosine tagged with carbon¹⁴ was described using bromacetic acid-1-C¹⁴ as the starting material. The resultant substituted sarcosines were consequently tagged in the carboxyl position.

Marion B. Sulzberger of the department of dermatology and syphilology of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center discussed "The Clinical Significance of Disturbances in Sweating." Modern studies have shown that a distinction must be made between the secretion of sweat and its propulsion to, and delivery upon, the skin's surface, the author noted. Faults in the horny receptacle itself, Mr. Sulzberger concluded, or in the surface emulsion of sweat and sebum can lead or contribute materially to such very common skin diseases as a variety of superficial coccal and fungal infections; excessive dryness, "chapping," "winter itch," excessive moisture and excessive oiliness and seborrhea; prickly heat; and perhaps even to nummular eczemas and hand and other "eczemas" as well as to still other frequently encountered full fledged dermotoses and minor skin complaints.

Emil G. Klarmann, vice-president and manager of technical services with Lehn and Fink, Inc., covered "Chemical and Bacteriological Aspects of Antiperspirants and Deodorants." From a review of the data studied by the author, it was concluded that a greater success has attended the cosmetic chemist's efforts to provide suitable means for suppressing underarm odor than for the reduction of the flow of perspiration.

While a number of pharmacodynamic agents from the antichlorinergic and antiadrenergic classes have been found to be capable of reducing the flow of perspiration, Mr. Klarmann stated, none appear to be safe enough for cosmetic usage; further probing in this field might lead to the discovery of antiperspirant compounds fit for use in cosmetic formulations provided that the risk of systemic toxicity could be abolished.

Apocrine Glands Studied

In his report on "The Role of Apocrine Sweat in the Production of Axillary Odor," W. B. Shelley of the department of dermatology of the University of Pennsylvania stated that in the lower mammalia, apocrine glands have been shown to actually produce odoriferous compounds. Until recently it has been assumed that this same finding was true of the human apocrine sweat gland. Recently, however, it has been possible to collect relatively pure apocrine sweat as it first appears on the skin surface. These specimens proved to be without any odor.

Furthermore, it was found that this sweat was sterile and it was shown that contamination of the apocrine sweat with the ordinary surface bacterial flora rapidly led to the production of the distinctive apocrine odor of the axilla. Chemical inhibition of the growth of these organisms prevented the appearance of odor.

Aerosol Propellant Properties Cited

"The Propellant in Cosmetic Aerosols" by F. T. Reed of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., observed that the properties of aerosol propellants, which are fluorinated, hydrocarbons, include:—Chemical structure, vapor pressure, boiling points, density, flammability, toxicity, stability, effect on packaging materials, and solubility. In most aerosol products the propellant consists of a solution of two fluorinated hydrocarbons, it was noted.

Morris J. Root of G. Barr & Co., pointed out, in his paper "Formulating for Pressure," that the formulation of a cosmetic product as an aerosol in which the propellant force is supplied by a liquified gas requires special consideration. Corrosion has been the chief problem with the metal containers, he noted. Detection of corrosion by aging the product in the container and observation is both time consuming and unreliable. A method has been developed whereby the corrosion of a particular product with tin plate can be evaluated in about four weeks. A method has also been devised, he stated, for determining whether an aluminum container is suitable for a given product.

In "Thermodynamics of Spray Formation," J. L. York of the University of Michigan, declared that the volatile liquid ejected from a pressurized container forms into drops by a mechanism slightly modified from that found in ordinary pressure sprays. A portion of the propellant "flashes" immediately into vapor, initiating the break-up of the liquid and cooling the remaining liquid. The remaining atomization follows the patterns of spray drying, with heat transfer and continuing vaporization occurring simultaneously with further disintegration of the liquid, the paper stated.

The basic factors for drop formation from a disintegrating jet were reviewed. The applicable principles of spray drying were presented, with a discussion of the influence upon final particle shape and nature. A discussion of the possible effect on the product of employing other methods of atomization, such as swirl-chamber nozzles or gas-atomizing nozzles, was also included.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The shifting of the seasonal market, from summer to fall and winter products, continued to gain momentum last week. Lighter fractions, particularly propane, has climbed a step further toward its expected heavy November sales mark. Benzol also has moved up on its sales scale.

The waxes, with their ever growing South American and Mexican sales, continue to show a tight market which may continue on through the winter months.

Partial aromatics and the other insecticide solvents were still buoyed up by west coast and export demands. Domestic sales in the east and mid-west, however, have fallen off in the expected seasonal decline.

The toluol export market continued to show weakness, producers noted. They attribute this to the availability of material from behind the iron curtain.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—This product showed a tight market last week in spite of slipping automotive industry sales. Plastic manufacturer sales were considered partially responsible for the good position of the market. Production was up, keeping on a level with sales. There were no price variations.

Heptane—The outlook for sales of both heptane and hexane remained somewhat questionable over the week in regard to soybean crush. If meal demand holds up, on the basis of military and government demands, the situation was expected to be considerably clarified. However, industry sources indicated that it was difficult to say just when and why the condition would change. Prices were unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Material was reported moving fairly well, but at a rate that failed to strain producers capacity to supply. This will be a competitive market for some time, informed sources reported, because of the large producing capacity in operation. Production had risen because of extensive automotive industry sales and heavy seasonal buying on the part of the paint manufacturers. Quotations remained unchanged.

Partial Aromatics—Demand for this product held up pretty well over the past week as consumers reordered at a good pace. Volume was reported good by suppliers, though sales to the automotive industry have been lagging. Other buyers though, particularly insecticide manufacturers, have continued to buy. Quotations were unaltered.

Toluol—The export market continued to show a good deal of weakness which appeared to affect most major producers in this country with interests in foreign sales, it was reported. Iron curtain countries offered bids to a good number of European countries and this situation made it difficult for producers involved in exporting toluol material. Domestic demand was described as lagging a bit with no changes apparent in the near future. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Xylol—Industrial consumers maintained a continued interest in this material with the result that orders were considered at a good level by most observers. Many purchasers appeared less reluctant to add to their inventories, helping to produce the current good market tone. Material was amply available for present consuming demand and would likely remain so for some time, unless the volume of use increased more sharply than it has in the past few weeks.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Though prices on the west coast lagged, propane sales figures continued to climb in area three and in the east. Fall buying has been brisk and production has taken an upward swing in order to keep up. Other lighter fractions also have been moving toward higher sales. There were no price variations from those made at the beginning of the month.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A fair status was continued in this market throughout the past week, it was reported. Sales continued at a slow through regular pace. Inventories were said to be rather tight by some; the domestic and export markets have been using most of the available material. Most suppliers stated that users were being supplied adequately, but there was little material in excess. Sales were expected to remain steady, with prices holding as they have been for some time.

Paraffin—Refined material was in balance on last week's market, with prices holding level. Consumers have taken somewhat better orders in the past week, suppliers indicated. Customers were reported building up stocks wherever possible. No major changes in the market were indicated.

Miscellaneous

The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ending September 2 was 6,661,876 barrels, according to an estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. The industry as a whole ran to stills of approximately 7,642,000 barrels of crude oil.

The production of crude oil and lease condensate for the first half of 1955 averaged 6,793,000 barrels, daily according to an estimate made by the Oil and Gas Journal. This was an increase of 341 barrels over the corresponding 1954 period, although about 26 percent of the increase went into storage. Demand for petroleum products is expected to average about 8,579,000 barrels daily. Unless sharp reductions occur in the last quarter of the year, crude oil imports are expected to average about 750,000 barrels daily.

Crude exports from the Middle East (exclusive of shipments to Bahrain and Aden) average 2,235,000 barrels daily in December, a decline of 2.1 percent. Although daily average movements from Saudi Arabia (777,000 barrels) were up 6.9 percent, the gain was offset when exports from Kuwait, 964,000 barrels daily, declined 4.5 percent from the November rate. Exports from Venezuela during December average 1,547,000 barrels daily, a gain of 1.2 percent. World crude runs to stills (exclusive of U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe) attained 13,012,000 barrels daily, a record, which was 3.7 percent over the November rate. On the daily average basis, crude runs in Netherlands Antilles and Zenezuela increased 2.3 and 5.3 percent respectively during December. Runs in United Kingdom averaged 590,000 barrels daily, an increase of 3.9 percent. Runs in the Netherlands reached a record 258,000 barrels daily. World crude petroleum stocks, according to available data, declined 147,000 barrels daily in December, compared to a daily average decline of 180,000 in the previous month. Total production of major refined products in the world (exclusive of U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe) averaged 12,569,000 barrels daily in December (12,271,000 in November). In barrels daily, production of motor fuel in December was 5,063,000 (5,029,000); kerosene, 756,000 (734,000); distillate fuel oil, 2,754,000 (2,668,000); residual fuel oil, 3,784,000 (3,628,000); and lubricating oil, 212,000 (212,000 also in November).

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles—Petroleum derivative prices remained unchanged last week. Demand for propane was very slow, in spite of the price changes and buying furor in other areas; butane continued steady and firm. High point melting point paraffin also showed a good demand, with supplies continuing adequate. Cleaning solvent demand remained slow; lacquer diluents buying was moderate.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 10 totaled 259,108,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,835,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 727,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,333,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 606,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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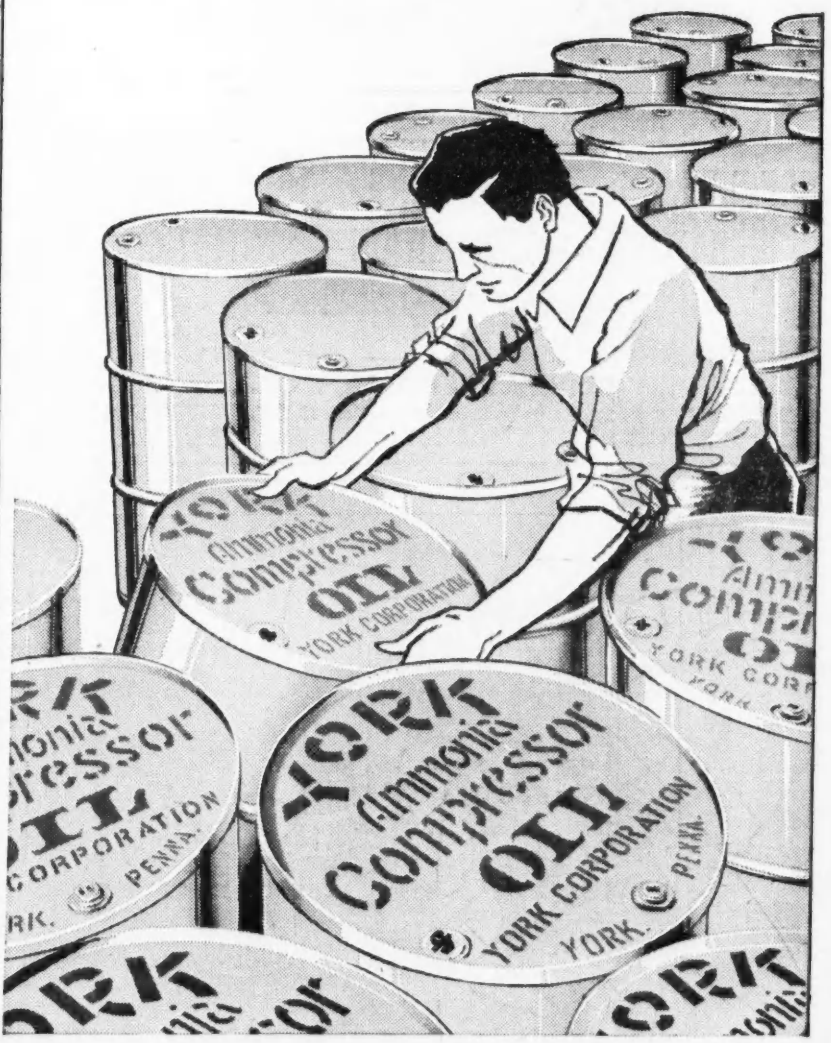

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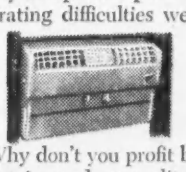

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved trading in cottonseed oil caused prices to rally and regain losses late last week. Refiners purchased soybean oil heavily and market closed temporarily higher. Improved export demand for crude cottonseed oil also stiffened this market and quotations were fractionally higher. This business was placed by exporters in the open market and not through government channels. Corn oil was fractionally lower, but the tone became firmer, with the strength of competing oils.

Crude coconut remained steady and copra also was firmer and slightly higher. Palm kernel oil was stronger, up fractionally with the steadiness of coconut.

Tallow and greases demand was affected by the dock strike, but the market was firm and higher. Domestic buyers absorbed moderate lots for prompt delivery. Export inquiry was fair, but actual sales were limited. Lard was easier, while oleo stearine was slightly higher.

Interest in drying oils was reported slow. Oiticica oil was easier due to resale offerings, which were available at lower levels. Tung oil was quiet, but steady for prompt and later delivery. Linseed oil activity was restricted to active withdrawals against former contracts. New business was inactive and October forward deliveries were shadable, while September oil was tight and closely held. Refined fish oil was steadier, though unchanged, reflecting the firmness of crude menhaden. Export inquiry was keen, with producers limiting offerings.

Oilmeals were firmer. Linseed meal was stronger advancing $2 per ton. Soybean and cottonseed meals were higher, also up $2 per ton.

While demand for vegetable waxes lacked volume last week, the market remained steady for most items. Carnauba grades were maintained at former levels, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Crude beeswax continued in limited supply on spot and for prompt shipment from primary sources. Ouricury wax was unsettled due to prevailing high prices which has caused many users to switch to carnauba. Japan wax also was quiet and shadable.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic oil continued in fair demand, chiefly for immediate delivery. All grades were steady at current prices. No. 1 Brazilian has remained firm. Tankcars were well held at 14c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller.

Coconut—Conditions in this market were steadier. Crude was maintained at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt delivery. At New York, tankcars were more or less nominal at 12c. per pound, immediate delivery.

Corn—Crude continued unsettled and was off fractionally. Crude was sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Heavy export business in crude cottonseed oil stiffened futures last week, causing the market to rally after reaching lows. The amount of oil purchased was not available, but was estimated at several hundred cars bought in the open market and not through government channels. Trading was active in futures and prices closed fractionally higher. Trade interests absorbed September and sold futures. September delivery expired Thursday, with closing sales at 13.15c. per pound. September tenders were increased to 26 contracts and stopped.

Crude cottonseed oil was stronger, advancing ⅛c. per pound. Sales were reported at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September in the southeast; 11c. in the Valley and 10¾c., Texas.

Morrocco was reported to have bought about 3,500 tons of bleachable cottonseed oil.

Shortening was reduced 2c. per pound in bulk lots by producers due to the lower cost of basic oils.

Margarine sales were 10 percent and butter 5 percent higher in July than in the same month last year, according to the Department of Agriculture. The department estimated households purchased 57,000,000 pounds of butter in July compared with 54,200,000 pounds a year ago and 83,600,000 pounds of margarine against 76,200,000 pounds, July, 1954. Purchases of both commodities were about 6 percent less than in June.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, cottonseed, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Meanhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 17, 1954
103.04	100.85	104.48	97.87

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	99	13.15	12.87	Expired
October	106	13.18	12.87	13.05@13.08
December	245	13.20	12.92	13.09@13.11
January	1	13.15	13.15	13.09@13.10
March	152	13.30	12.94	13.18S
May	71	13.27	12.72	13.18S
July	30	13.25	12.93	13.18@13.20

Total sales, 704 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Memphis. Market firm. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $57 per ton, sacked, Memphis; Hulls offers light and in better demand. Bulk quoted at $7 per ton and $11 sacked, same basis.

Linseed—Consumers contained to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts, as withdrawals steadily increased during the past fortnight. New business was slow. Raw oil was well held at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September delivery, while October forward positions could have been shaded on firm bids. October delivery was offered at 13.2c.; November-December, 12.4c. and January-March, 12.2c. same basis.

Minneapolis.—Trade was quiet in linseed oil the past week and only a few tankcars were booked for January-June positions at slight concessions, crushers reported. Shipping directions improved and were the best of the new-crop season to date. The open schedule on raw oil in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was:—13.5c. a pound for September; 13.2c. October; 12.4c. November-December; 12.2c. January-February and 12c. for March-June. Warehouse bulk pricing basis was 13.7c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	9,060,000	8,100,000
Since Sept. 1	15,000,000	18,860,000

Flaxseed—The Crop Reporting Bureau forecast the flaxseed crop at 43,003,000 bushels as of September 1, against 43,752,000 bushels, August 1; final 1954 production, 41,534,000 bushels and 10-year 1944-53 average of 35,898,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 8.5 bushels, compared with 8.7 bushels, August 1; 7.3 bushels, final 1954 and 9.2 bushels, 10-year average.

Minneapolis.—Demand for cash flaxseed held steady and spot and to-arrive offers moved at $3.07 a bushel, Minneapolis basis. Trucklots were discounted at a nickel a bushel. Spot cash buying was narrow, amounting to only 34 cars. To-arrive bookings totaled 560 cars and in excess of one-third of a million bushels in trucklots. Receipts of seed totaled 1,063 cars, compared to 941 cars in the preceding week and 620 cars in the like week a year ago. Shipments totaled 154 cars as against 101 the previous week and 170 cars a year ago. More than 70 percent of the northwestern Minnesota (Red River Valley area) flaxseed crop was harvested to date, the agriculture department reported. Some frost damage was noted on the Canadian flax crop. Warmer weather developed in the flax belt after mid-week.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week	1,860,250	1,085,000	269,500	297,500
Since Sept. 1	3,307,000	2,911,750	446,250	789,250

Oiticica—Trading was restricted to an occasional tankcar. Prices were easier ranging from 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Drums were lower and quoted 15c. to 15½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was reported spotty. Market remained firm. Stocks of Spanish

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

oil on spot were maintained at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallons, drums, duty paid, depending upon seller and quantity with limited quantity of Tunisian held at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, same basis. Primary markets were firm, with shipments from Spain ranging from $56 to $58 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Offers of late were chiefly for November-December shipment. New Tunisian oil crop was reported small and offers for shipment were nil.

Palm—Demand was reported confined to actual needs. Clarified oil was unchanged at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, drums, spot depending upon quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Market was steadier with coconut oil. Denatured was slightly higher at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Consuming inquiry continued light. Crude oil was in limited supply with sales at 17⅜c. and 17½c. asked per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Refined was offered at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Crop Reporting Board forecast the peanut crop at 1,689,325,000 pounds as of September 1, against 1,551,095,000, pounds, August 1; 1,023,070,000 pounds, final 1954 production and 1,921,095,000 pounds, 1944-53 average. Yield per acre was placed at 1,020, compared with 937 pounds, August 1; 737 pounds, final 1954 output and 784 pounds, 10-year average.

Rapeseed—Trading was reported slow. Refined was unchanged at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Soybean—Active trading for refiners account late in the week caused the market to rally but prices eased at the close. Crude was offered at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, September; 10⅛c., first half October. Sales were made at 10¼c., November through March. Refined salad oil was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybeans crop was forecast as of September 1 at 387,527,000 bushels, compared with 420,043,000 bushels, August 1; 342,795,000 bushels, final 1954 production and 10-year 1944-53 average of 238,488,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 21.1 bushels, against 22.8 bushels, August 1; 20.1 bushels, final 1954 and 10-year average of 19.9 bushels.

The Department of Agriculture announced that it will sell about 500,000 bushels of soybeans held by CCC at the current market price for domestic crushing or export. This action cancels its previous sales method, which offered beans for domestic use at the market price but not less than the 1954 support price plus 4c. per bushel and for export on a competitive bid basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended September 16 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	3	10.30	10.22	10.12@10.16
October	25	10.20	10.10	10.04@10.10
December	40	10.17	10.07	10.00@10.05
March	17	10.15	10.02	9.99@10.02
May	33	10.04	9.93	9.99@10.01
July	1	9.95	9.95	9.99@10.03

Total sales, 119 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light and spotty. Market was nominal and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 25⅝c. per pound, New York prompt and forward delivery. Domestic oil was 1c. less, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 27⅛c. to 27½c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

CCC sold about 14 tankcars of tung oil last week at the following prices:—2½ cars at 24c. per pound; 3 cars at 23½c., 23¾c. and 24c. Gulfport; 1 car 25c. and 23,000 pounds, 24½c. Cleveland; 396,000 pounds, 24.01c., Booker, Fla.; 40,000 pounds, 25.07c. Jersey City, and 22,000 pounds, 25.07c., Guttenberg, N. J.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market continued nominal at $115 per ton, c. and f. Offers for shipment were reported light.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	250,050	4,464,000
Previous week	450,300	.....
Corresponding week, 1954.	2,645,400	1,786,000
Total this year.....	59,093,465	80,848,000
Corresponding period, 1954.	77,105,550	29,266,000

Cocoa Butter—Market continued easy and lower. Spot stocks ranged from 54½c. to 59c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and lifted to $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt. Buying interest was more active.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consuming demand was moderate at unchanged quotations. Export inquiry was fairly active, but actual sales were limited. Yellow grease was quoted at 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; as to acid; choice white was more or less nominal at 8⅝c. and not all hog, 8⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Market was weaker and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10.07c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—This market remained steady, with trading restricted to prompt needs. Extra was offered at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, spot, according to quantity. Oleo stearine was firmer, ranging from 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Trading improved, and quotations advanced ⅛c. per pound. Bleachable was offered at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c.; special, 7⅜c. No. 1, 7⅛c. and edible, 9⅞c., same basis. Export demand was limited. Guaranteed fancy was reported sold at 9¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. with prime held at 8¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers for shipment from Newfoundland continued light. Buying interest also was quiet. Prompt shipment was

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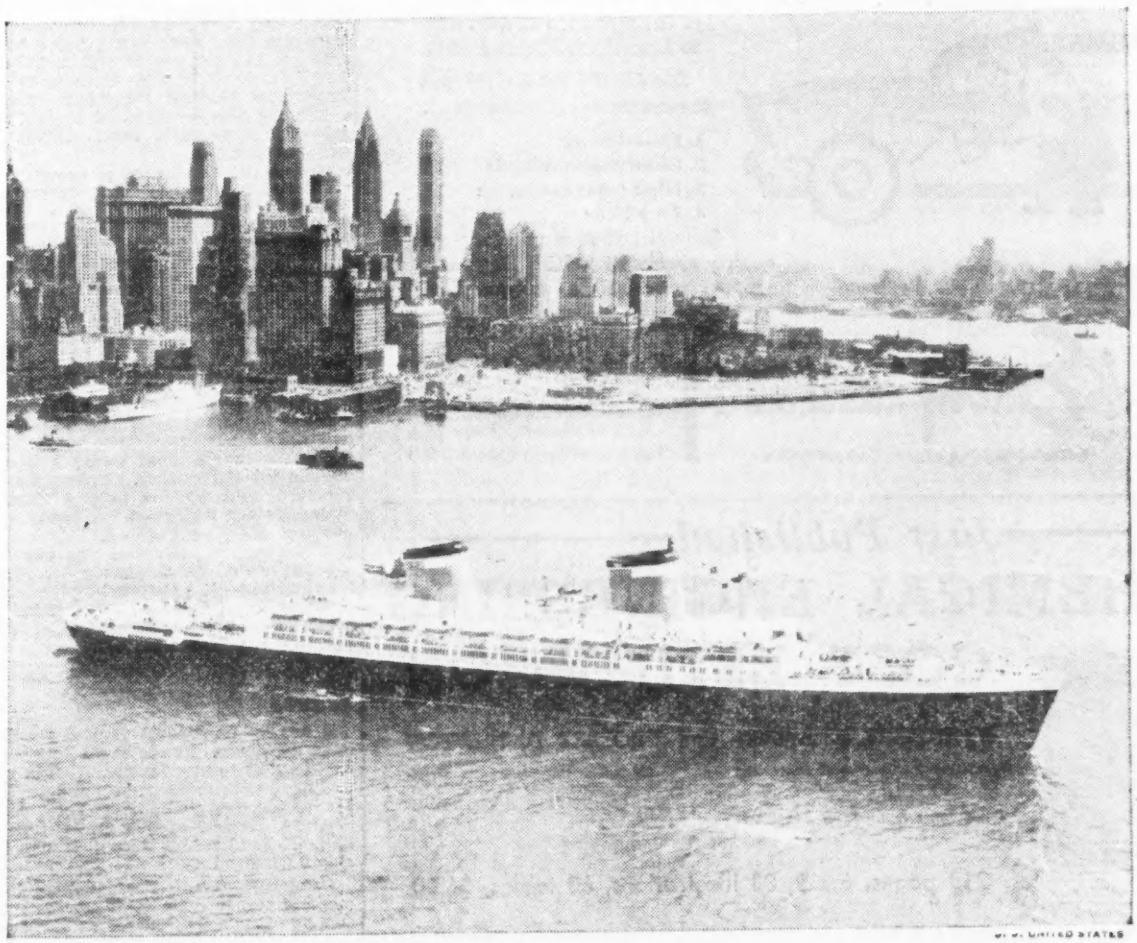

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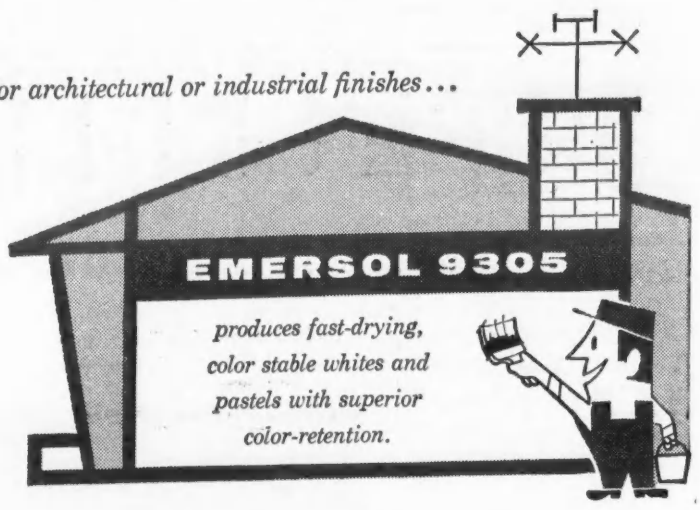
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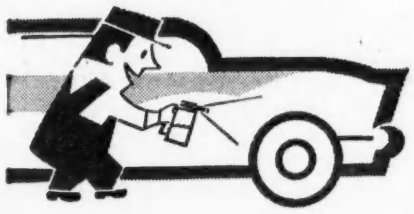

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Refined Fish—Consumers continued to take good sized lots for prompt delivery. Market was steady, reflecting the strength of crude menhaden. Light pressed was unchanged at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden continued firm. Export inquiry was quite active, with producers holding at 8⅛c. per pound, f.a.s. Gulf ports. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 7¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works Atlantic coast.

Los Angeles.—Trading continued quiet. Sardine oil production at a standstill due to local strike. Tankcars were merely nominal at 8¼c. Alaskan herring oil in light supply and held at 8c. tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle.

Fatty Acids

Good consuming demand was reported for animal fatty acids. Oleic and stearic acids were well held, reflecting the steadiness of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids demand was restricted to actual needs, lacking volume. Prices of all grades were quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Export buying of meal has firmed the market considerably although domestic buying was still light. Seed movement was still slow though mills are willing to sell meal as they cover seed requirements. Forty-one percent was offered at $56 per ton Memphis; $55. Alabama and Georgia; $56. Carolina mills for September through December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Improved buying interest created stronger tone. Prices were lifted $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Interest from exporters kept the linseed meal market strong the past week. Shipments were exceedingly heavy. Resellers were asking $62 a ton for expeller meal, f.o.b., Minneapolis. One crusher quoted expeller meal for January-June delivery at $60.50 a ton, bulk. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $58 a ton for nearby delivery and $56.50 to $57 for January-forward.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	21,900,000	13,620,000
Since Sept. 1	38,520,000	28,320,000

Soybean Meal—Demand continued restricted to nearby shipment. Trading in new crop beans has started but it will be at least a couple more weeks before any volume hit the market. Processors were reported sold up for nearby shipment. Prospects are still good for heavy crushing beginning in October. Meal, forty-four percent, unrestricted was offered at $55 for immediate shipment; $52.50 scattered October; $50 October-September Decatur, and southeastern production was available at $50 basis Mississippi Valley for October, November, December shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Prices of all grades were well held at former levels. African crude was firm, with replacements ranging from 63c. to 64c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Stocks of this grade were limited. Refined grades were quiet and quotably unchanged.

Candelilla—Trading was limited to immediate requirements. Prices were steady. Crude was quoted at 47c. to 48c. per pound and refined, 50c. to 51c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—While demand was light and spotty, the local market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment were firmly maintained for all grades. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot was unchanged at 57c. to 59c. per pound and Parnahyba, 59c. to 61c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Yellow was scarce and strong. Yellow Ceara was well held at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba was 3c. higher.

Japan—Buying interest was inactive and market was none too steady. Stocks on spot were quoted at 44c. to 46c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—Prevailing high prices has caused consumers to substitute carnauba. Demand continued quiet. Pure refined was offered at 86c. to 88c. per pound and technical, 80c. to 82c., depending upon quantity.

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2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 65 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 10 gpm 27' hd 1 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS
3—Link Belt 316 S/S 18" x 12', 18" x 10' 18" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
1—Link Belt 316 S/S 6" D. x 16' closed screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS
3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 169—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
9—Karbate Heat Exchangers 370, 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
2—Buflovak 6' x 5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
26—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED.
Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS
3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12'
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
6—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 8'x72'.

MIXERS
9—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250, 150, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 5 HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles with 10 HP Turbo Mixers.
4—3000, 6000, 7500, & 10,000 gal. S/S Tanks.
2—Aluminum 1400 & 5500 gal. Tanks.
1—Pfaudler 750 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactor, alkali and acid lining.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Buflovak 800 gal. 347 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—S.W. 4½'x20', 7½'x40' S/S Reactors or Converters.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
5—#3, #5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
7—Stokes #DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
7—Nash vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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LIQUIDATING
From CLOSED PLANTS

1—Stainless Steel Tank T316, 4000 gal., 5/16" thick, heat treated.

1000' Type 347 St. St. Tubing 3" OD x ⅛" wall.

3—Centrifugal Pumps with 30 HP to 50 HP motors to 1000 GPM.

1—York 11 x 13 Ammonia Compressor, with 150 HP motor.

2—Frick Ammonia Compressors, 9 x 9 and 8 x 8.

1—Worthington 75 HP Air Compressor, 450 cfm.

1—Nash H-4 Hytor Compressor with 20 HP motor, Bronze.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, ASME 85#, with agitator, drive, pump.

1—Fitz. Model F Comminuting Mach., St. St.

1—Gruendler 36x24 Hammermill.

1—Jay Bee Hammer Mill, 75 HP.

1—Coppus Steam Turbine, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 18" x 36" hopper opening, 40 HP motor.

1—Link-Belt Skip Hoist, 4800# cap. 50 FPM, 43' lift, 15 HP.

2—Shepard-Niles 4 ton monorail cranes, cab controlled, 15 HP motor, 80 FPM, 25' lift.

3—Rotoclone size 20, type W. Exhausters and Dust Collectors, 40 HP motor.

2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.

1—Steel Bucket Elevator, 81' H, 16" x 16" x 8" buckets.

7—Bucket Elevators—20' to 42' H.

400' Screw Conveyor, 6" dia. & 9" dia.

1—24" W Pan Conveyor, 150' L.

2—12" W Pan Conveyors, 85' & 36' L.

2—18" W Trough Belt Conveyors, 85' & 16' L.

1—Drag Conveyor, 8" x 16" x 65'

1—Traylor Rotary Kiln, 10'6" D x 105' L x ¾" welded shell.

3—Rotary Dryers: 5' x 30'; 4'6" x 40'; 3' x 24'.

3—Rotary Chrome Nickel Alloy Furnace Tubes, 24" dia. x 8'6" L.

1—Allis Ch. Contin. Steel Ball Mill, 6' D x 16' L.

3—Pebble Mills, Contin., 4'6" D x 12' L.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Humbolt Colloid Mill, Jacketed, 50 HP.

1—Bird 36 x 50 Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

1—Bird 24" Horiz. Cont. Centrifuge with 15 HP motor.

1—Fletcher 40" Perf. Basket Centrifugal susp., steel.

1—Sweetland #5 Filter, 20 lvs.

1—Permutit Water Softener, 4700 GPH.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. P&F Filter, 46 ch., hydr. closer, vis. cl. disch.

2—15,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Oil Tanks.

1—9500 gal. Horiz. Steel Acid Tank.

4—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks with coils and agit.

3—9100 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Tanks, brewery glass lined.

15—4300/4600 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Tanks.

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EQUIPONOMICS

MIKRO PULVERIZER, SIZE 2TH, WITH 10 H.P. TEFC MOTOR.

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE—36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

NICKEL CLAD KETTLE, ASME JKTD. AGIT. 750 GALLON.

SPARKLER FILTER, S.S. 304, MODEL 18-S-15, COMPLETE WITH S.S. PUMP & MOTOR, ON PORTABLE BASE.

KETTLES, G/L, PFAUDLER, 200, 300, 500 & 1,000 GALLON.

BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 Gallons.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
CONDENSERS—8, all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion Joint.
DRYER, BUFFALO—Double Drum, 32" dia. x 90", reconditioned.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—500 sq. ft. Carpenter 20 S.S., 240-1"x8' tubes; 188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S. S.
MIXERS—D.A. Sigma, Jktd., Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 gallon.
MIXERS — DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1000, ,1500, 2000, & 3000 lb.
TABLET PRESS—Stokes, RBI, complete.

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Elizabeth 4-2722

IN STOCK

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples Super Centrifuge.
Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

TOWERS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
6'x29' 21 trays, Stainless.
5'x24' 24 trays, Everdur.
7'x54' 20 trays, 150 PSI.
6'6"x40' 16 trays, 80 PSI.
3'x44' 18 trays, 300 PSI.
Karbate ±22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.
4'x59' 23 trays, 160 PSI.
7'6"x41'7" Reactor, 160 PSI.
4'6"x40' 13 trays, 180 PSI.
2'x47' 30 trays, 200 PSI.
2'x47' 28 trays, 375 PSI.
3'x49' 28 trays, 425 PSI.
2'x37' 16 trays, 250 PSI.
5'x36' Scrubber, 240 PSI.

BOILERS

3—Kewanee Firebox Boilers, 305 HP, 125 PSI WP, Series 500, Model 590, ASME & Natl. Board stamped, New 1942.

MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Concial Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS. jktd. rotating oscillating.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8'x10', Steel.
Feinc, 8'x12', string discharge.
Sweetland ±5, Stainless.
Sweetland #12.

DRYERS

Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.

MILLS

Raymond ±1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond ±40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M, w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Steel Tubes, 94 to 550 sq. ft. (5).
Adm. Tubes, 140 to 440 sq. ft. (7).

PUMPS

HOT OIL TRANSFER
CENTRIFUGAL

MISCELLANEOUS

PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
CENT. SEPARATORS—8", 5", 18".
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
BAG PACKER—Neuman, 50 to 100± bags.
CHURN—Baker Perkins 700 gal. cap.
BUCKET ELEVATORS—10—20' to 75'.

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FMC

SPARE YOURSELF SPADE-WORK THAT EQUIPMENT IS HERE!

JUST PURCHASED !
Whitlock Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft. of heating surface; 2 pass on the tube side; complete.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

M26-302—W. & P. 50 Gal Size 14 Class BB Double Arm Jktd. Mixer motorized
M25-223—W. & P. Unjacketed Sigma blade Mixer; 31" x 34" x 28"; 10 HP XPL
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinnatus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers geared both ends
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x53"x44".
M25-222—Baker Perkins Unidor Mixer Size 18; 300 Gal. with motor
M26-303—J. H. Day Cincinnatus No. 10; 300 Gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer
M13-192—Simpson 24", Laboratory Size Mix Muller
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller complete with all accessories
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories
M13-195—Simpson Mixer No. 1 48" x 18" with 27" x 5" Muller; 7½ HP
2682—J. H. Day Jacketed Egg Clipper Mixer; 20"x22"x28"
3951 U2—Steel Dough Mixer; 200 gal. 36" x 38" x 42"; tilting; 10 HP Dbl. geared
M29 D240—J. H. Day Double Ribbon Mixer 30"x33"x81"
4060 S1—J. H. Day 400 Lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 22" x 70" x 28"
3843 S1—J. H. Day 600 lb. Sifter and Mixer; 24" x 26" x 60"
4054 E1—Porter S.S. (Type 316) Ribbon Blender; 30" x 36" x 57¼"—center discharge
3699—New Steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
M29-303—NEW FMC, 2000 lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 70 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge
3538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24" x 12' long
M26-220—Readco Jacketed Ribbon Mixers; 60 gal. and 80 gal.
3893—Readco Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 210 gal.; 30" x 33" x 68"
M29-301—J. H. Day Jacketed Double Ribbon Blender; size 30" x 78" x 34" with 10 HP motor
3781—Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer 28" dia. x 12' long
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor
M29-302—Patterson Stainless Conical Tumbling Mixer; 64 cu. ft. with 7½ HP XPL motor
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'x6" arr. for motor drive
M-29-R400—Patterson 5' Cone Blender arr. for motor drive with stand
M29-A401—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blender 36' x 44" x 72" water Jacket
M29-A402—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel 6' Cube Blender with drive for 20 HP
3773—NEW Stainless Double Ribbon Mixer Jacketed; 24"x96"
3762 L7—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 1000 gal. 66"x72" with S.S. agitator
3762 L15—Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; 2000 gal. 76¼"x100" with S.S. agitator
NLC-M1—Steel Mixing Tanks, heavy duty from 75 gal. to 1000 gal.
3692 P1—Heavy duty Post Mixers with 6' shafts and cans 24"x28"
4195 A2—J. H. Day 15 Gal. Pony Mixer arr. for chain drive
3876-P1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo-Mixer; 1 H.P.

CENTRIFUGALS

4041/P40—A. T. & M. 12" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifuge
3615—G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 speed motor
1152 Mcl—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket
C5-136—Fletcher 40" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal; 20 HP motor
C4-500—Tolhurst 20" Stainless Extractor; Perforated Basket; under driven
C5-191—Tolhurst 26" Suspended with Plow and Scraper; two speed motor
2945 M4—Tolhurst 40" Overdriven; self balancing with Copper Basket, perforated; 7½ HP motor
C4-121—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor
C5-200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals; bottom drum; with 40 H.P. motor
C6-201—Three Podbielnik Centrifugal Counter Current Solvent Extractors; 100 PSI seal pressure; 32"x37"x54" overall
C5-205—A. T. & M. 42" Suspended Centrifuge; Perforated Basket; 40 HP
4042/K1—A. T. & M. Stainless Suspended Centrifuge; 30"x15"; 20 HP

SIFTERS AND SCREENS

4172—Selectro Double Deck; Screen 24"x84"; motorized; V Belt Drive.
S5 260—Selectro Stainless Steel Screen; double deck; 24"x84"; 5 HP.
S 261—Selectro—Stainless Steel Screen; double deck; 28"x72"; 3 HP.
3885—Selectro Stainless Vibrating Screen Sifter 18"x60".
3989 K2—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter No. 21; 30"x60"; 1 HP.
4072—Patterson GyroCentric No. 300; 20"x48" S/S; 3 HP motor.
3515—Smithway 3/S Shaker Screen; 40"x99" with 1 HP motor.
3484 A33—Sutton Steele Separator Model B 100 with 5 HP motor.
3903—Robinson Unique Gyro Sifter; 20"x84" Double deck.
S5-240—Selectro 18"x60" Steel 2 deck Screen V drive.
3853S-11—Robinson Vibrating Screen 40"x60"; S.S. contacts.
4147 C1-2—2 Tyler Hummer Screens 4'x5' with Magnetic Vibrators and Screw Conveyors.
S5-244—Tyler Hummer Screen; 3'x5' with converter, exciter and motor.
S5-251—Orville Simpson Rotex Triple Deck Sifter; 18"x80" with 1½ HP motor.
4036 A1—Rotex Model—#421 sifter 60"x84" with 2 HP motor.
4022 P2—Robinson Unique Gyro Sifter; stainless lined; 20"x69½"; ½ HP motor.
S5-300 Robinson Single Deck Screen No. 11; 20"x 72" motorized.
S5-301-2—Robinson Triple Deck Gyro Sifters; 30"x96" motorized.
4081 N2—Witte Stainless Steel Sifter; 21"x10' complete 21"x10' complete.
4082A—Abbe Blutergess Turbine Sifter No. 1; motorized.

DRYERS—ALL TYPES

D9-103—American Double Drum Dryer Model C; 24" x 60" complete
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60"
D9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 5' x 12' with accessories
D9-504—Blaw-Knox Cooling Roll Dryer; 6' x 4' with accessories
655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42"x120" with accessories
D6-172—Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5'x30' complete
D6-145—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer; 2'x6'
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32" x 100"; 42" x 120" and 60" x 120"
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32" x 92"
3858-S1—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer 18" x 8' with agitator, dust collector and accessories
3994/K3—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' complete
3053 S1—P.&S. Continuous Apron Dryer; 12 Section; 43'6" L. x 7'4" W. x 14'6" H.
D14W100 Continuous Apron Dryer with Stainless Apron 42" wide x 20' enclosed length with accessories; new in original crate, never erected
3364 B2—Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'
D9-506—Buffalo Single Drum Rotary Flaker or Dryer; 4' x 6'
D9-513—Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer 5' x 4' complete accessories
D9-514—Buflovak Single Drum Stainless Lab Dryer; good for vacuum; 12" x 18"
D9-511—Buflovak Single Drum Flaker 48"x28" jacketed for cooling; 2 HP
D11-161—Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer (Monel) 3' x 26'; 5 HP
D8-162—Jeffrey Vibrator S/S Dryer 57" x 10' with unit heater, finned coils, fan and other accessories
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers 5' x 28' to 6' x 50'
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6' x 40'
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories
D11-200—Hersey Rotary Dryer; 3' x 21' with 5 HP XPL motor
D11-150—Christie Rotary Dryer; 90" x 60"; complete with accessories
D11-201—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 4' x 30' with accessories
D11-202—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer; Stainless lined; No. 705-20 complete
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4' x 7'7½"
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102" with agitator and 10 HP motor
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA. Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24" x 72" with accessories
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x 15' long with accessories
McA-60—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 40' and Cooler 38" x 20'
SPECIAL:—Rotary KILNS all standard manufacture in sizes as follows: 6'x50'; 6'x80'; 6½'x80'; 7'x120'; 7½'x260'; 8'x120'; 10'x50' and others; direct fired or with combustion chambers
4147-C15—Rotary Dryer; 8' x 123'; ½" Plate thickness; includes tires, trunnions, chain sprocket etc.
3501E3—Devine No. 12 Vacuum Chamber Dryer 40" x 42" complete with Condenser Receiver
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23" x 34"
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36" x 36" Condenser
3824-S5—Freas Electric Ovens complete; 14" x 16" x 16"
4003—Precision Scientific Electric Ovens; Stainless interiors; up to 180 deg. sizes 6' x 4'6" x 2'6" and 2' x 3' x 4'

FRED. R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

5—Baker Perkins 1000 gal. Jkt'd Double Arm Mixer.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Lab. Spraydryer.

2—Stokes Model 43A Stainless Steel Granulators.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 ft. x 12 ft.

75—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

9—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 15 to 100 sq. ft.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gallons Storage Tank.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons each.

3—J. H. Day Brighton Mixers, 175 gallons.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons, Sigma Blades.

1—Banbury Midget Size Mixer.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90 in., complete.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 4 ft. x 45 ft.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jkt'd Crystallizers 20 ft. Long.

2—2500 gal. Steel Pressure Tanks w/coil agitator.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30 in. x 8 ft.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 25 ft.

3—Mixing Equip. 3000 gal. Steel Jkt'd Turbo Agitated Kettles.

3—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gallons each.

1—Oliver Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 6 ft.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jkt'd Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer Hydraulic T.H.

1—Stainless Steel 250 gal. Jkt'd Kettle.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Plate and Frame, Cast Iron, Frame Press, 40 chambers.

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 18".

1—Bird Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" Basket with Plow and motor, basket perforated.

2—6' x 40' Rotary Dryers ½" Shell.

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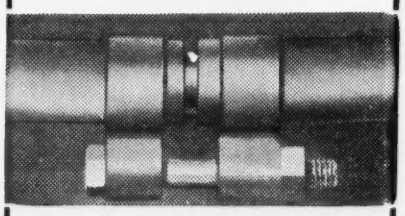

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Cyanamid Marketing New Pigment Dispersions Line

A new line of pigment dispersions, designated as "Accosperse" dispersions, was announced last week by the pigments division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Available in yellow, red, scarlet, blue and green, the "Accosperse" pigment dispersions, according to Cyanamid are stabilized with a protective colloid and contain only alkali resistant pigments in a highly deflocculated, well dispersed state.

Colors in the new line of dispersions include Hansa yellow, toluidine red, naphthol scarlet, both red shade and green shade phthalocyanine blue, phthalocyanine green and pigment green B.

Drug Marketing Regulations

—*Continued from page 3*

are seldom followed by experienced investigators where large numbers of patients are participating in the tests, and that the usual practice is to present a case history only on a representative few of the patients.

Another requirement open to possible industry criticism, he added, is a provision that applicants for new drug approvals submit complete details of the processes of manufacturing the new drugs. Dr. Bambach said that this information should be not only unnecessary to FDA in the case of chemically proven products, but probably would be impossible to obtain in other cases. The manufacturing formulas are among the most closely guarded secrets of some drug producers, he noted.

Persons interested in the new drugs rules have been given until October 7 by FDA to submit their comments in writing to the hearings clerk of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for study before the rules are made effective. The ADMA has set up a special committee to study the revisions and plans to confer with FDA officials on them later this week.

John K. Worley, general counsel of ADMA, appointed the following members of the association's legislative section to work with him in reviewing the regulations and preparing any presentation to FDA:—Fred Bartenstein, Merck & Co.; Irving H. Jurow, Schering Corporation, and B. H. Lebeis, Lederle Laboratories, Division of American Cyanamid Company.

Mr. Worley also invited the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and Dr. Frank O. Taylor, chairman of the combined pharmaceutical committee and Dr. Elmer L. Severinghaus, chairman of the ADMA medical section, to join in the study and conferences.

Atomic Industrial Forum

—*Continued from page 7*

review of Geneva papers, and status reports on international developments.

Commercial representation in the Trade Fair embraces firms of all sizes, many of them shipping exhibits from Geneva and all displaying a comprehensive array of products and services designed to further the development of constructive nuclear energy. Not only will the Fair bring buyer and seller together, but it will also provide industrialists seeking a role in this new field with an opportunity to assess the application of their products, production facilities and services, it was pointed out.

There will be displays in such fields as design and engineering, central station and package power reactors, medical and research reactors, control systems, reactor materials, instrumentation, process chemicals, construction and fabrication, isotope sources and applications shielding materials and handling devices, particle accelerators, laboratory equipment, reactor components and auxiliaries, remote viewing facilities, survey and monitoring devices, ore extraction and processing, gauges and inspection devices, safety equipment, radiography, research facilities, waste-disposal engineering, and consulting services.

Koppers Elects Dr. Bachman

—*Continued from page 5*

new fields and spearheading the development and commercialization of research-born products, he said.

Dr. Volkmann will continue his responsibilities of carrying out the research program and activities at the company's Verona, Pa., research center and at other laboratories either operated by the company or in which the company sponsors special research projects.

Dr. Bachman worked for a number of years with the General Chemical Company, New York, and Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. In 1937 he became assistant to the technical director of General Chemical. From 1942 to 1949 he was director of research and manager of the technical development division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

He joined Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., in 1949, as director of development and research and in 1952 was made vice-president of research and development for that company.

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Progress Needs Competition

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ous proposals for legislation to stop price wars, Mr. Jennings declared, is that they would also eliminate free competition and therefore would do far more harm than good.

He pointed out that under a system of free and fair competition, the oil industry has been able to improve the quality of its products so greatly while still keeping their prices attractive that "the American motorist has been able to eat his cake and have it, too." Mr. Jennings documented that statement with these facts: Today's automotive gasoline has a higher octane number and is better in other quality characteristics than the aviation gasoline with which Lindbergh flew the Atlantic in 1927. Yet its price to the motorist, excluding taxes, has risen only about half as much since 1935-39 as the general cost of living.

A broadened tax base, which would include all persons who benefit directly or indirectly from highway traffic, was proposed by T. S. Peterson as a means of financing President Eisenhower's multimillion dollar highway program.

At the same time, Mr. Peterson, who is president of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, expressed flat opposition to any plan which would result in more direct taxes on gasoline itself.

"I believe," he said, "that any substantial increases in gasoline taxes, beyond present levels, would place an unreasonable share of the highway financing load on our chief product. Moreover, such increases might well push the tax up to the point of diminishing returns."

The small oil companies have no complaints about the kind of treatment they have received from private businessmen serving in government on temporary assignments, declared the petroleum association's president, A. W. Scott, president of Wolf's Head Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

Coming to the defense of the many businessmen serving in government, Mr. Scott asserted the "great hue and cry raised in Washington recently about the conflicting interest of businessmen in government . . . is an attempt to create a political issue."

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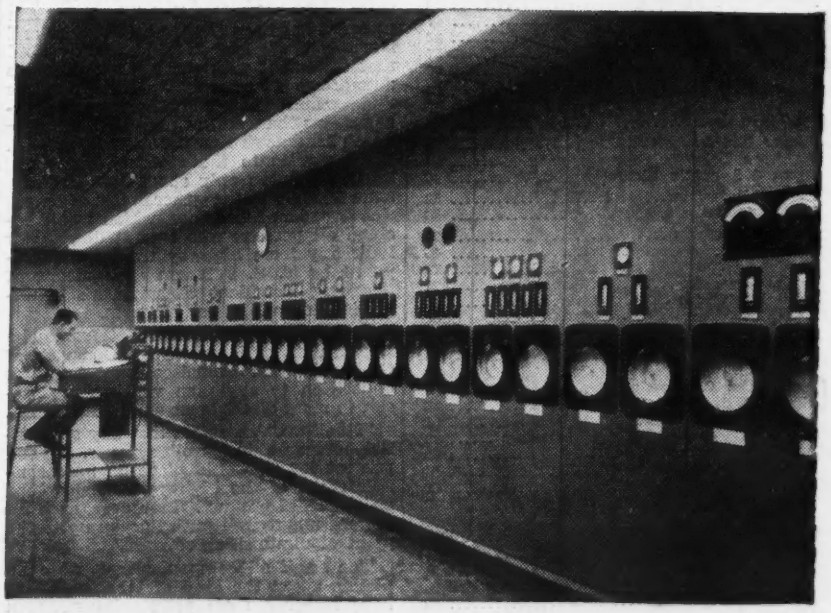

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